

The Literary Digest.

VOL. I. NO. 12.

NEW YORK.

JULY 12, 1890.

Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter.
Published Weekly by FUNK & WAGNALLS, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.

CONTENTS.

THE REVIEWS.

POLITICAL:

Mr. Parnell Answered.....	309
Obstacles to Civil Service Reform.....	310
The African Bubble.....	311
The Portuguese and Makoko-Land.....	311
France Under M. Constans.....	312
France Under the Republic.....	312
The Last Elections in Alsace and Lorraine.....	313
A Glimpse at Contemporary Greece.....	313
Why I Oppose Woman Suffrage.....	314
Temperance Legislation.....	314
Postal Savings Banks.....	314
Penny Post for the Empire.....	315

SOCIOLOGICAL:

Single Tax. Three Articles—Edward Atkinson and Henry George.....	315
The Laws of Wages and Interest.....	316
A Palatinian Utopia.....	317
Herbert Spencer's Utopia.....	317
A New Incentive.....	318
Civil Marriages.....	318
Woman's Intuition.....	319

EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ART:

Characteristics of Russian Literature.....	319
The Theology and Ethics of Dante.....	320
The Art of Silhouetting.....	320
German Art.....	321
Formative Influences.....	321

SCIENTIFIC:

Death.....	322
Traumatic Neuro-Psychoses.....	322
The Eye and the Infinite.....	322
Evidences of Glacial Action in Connecticut.....	323

RELIGIOUS:

Ministerial Education.....	323
Catholic and American Ethics.....	324
Origin and Structure of the Te Deum.....	324
Siberian Tartars.....	325

MISCELLANEOUS:

Surf and Surf-Bathing.....	326
Fire Horses.....	326
The Lion's Tale.....	327
Prescription for Longevity.....	327

THE PRESS.

POLITICAL:

American.....	328, 329
Foreign.....	330

SOCIAL TOPICS:

The Louisiana Lottery.....	331
Temperance.....	331
Anti-Slavery Conference.....	332
Anti-Strike Union.....	332

RELIGIOUS:

Elocution in the Pulpit.....	332
Presbyterian Revision.....	332

Religious Criticism.....	332
The Greek Church.....	332
Science and the Bible.....	332

MISCELLANEOUS:

Thriving Cities.....	332
Educational Interests.....	332
Women in Battle.....	333
Medico-Legal Objections to Embalming.....	333
Fast Steamers.....	333
The Mean Temperature.....	333
President Carnot and His Photos.....	333

BOOK DIGESTS AND REVIEWS.

The Life of George H. Stuart.....	333
Sea Power in History.....	334

INDEX OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE, 335

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	335
CURRENT EVENTS.....	336

The articles in The Review and Press Departments are condensations or summaries of the original articles, or of salient points in those articles. In no case are the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST responsible for the opinions expressed, their constant endeavor being to present the thought of the author from his own point of view.

In order to increase the value of the DIGEST, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

MR. PARNELL ANSWERED.

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

North American Review, New York, July.

CONQUEST, rebellion, confiscation, famine, religious differences, penal laws, and other things have contributed to make Ireland what it is. The reason why agrarian crime is there, in the eye of the law, a greater crime than far more cowardly and disgraceful crimes, is found in old traditions of lawlessness arising from successive confiscations of land, together with other circumstances producing hereditary beliefs, that in agrarian matters the law may be advantageously supplemented

with intimidation and murder. Certain forms of long leases can be explained by Roman Catholic ancestors, who were unable under the penal laws to become legal freeholders, although willing to buy.

The general result of all this was, that middlemen and absentees became the immediate recipients of the rents, and the mortgagees, too often, the ultimate recipients. Landlords' and tenants' relations were partly determined by certain conditions recognized in courts. In Ulster, custom made tenants practically copartners with landlords in certain soil rights, while in other parts, custom, not contract, formed in the minds of the people an obscure, ill-defined claim of right, not admitted either by lawyers or landlords, yet not inconsistent with the latter's practices. Added to this was a population entirely dependent on agriculture, yet far in excess of the country's capabilities, and a social system ill compacted to withstand any serious shock.

The shock came in the shape of the potato famine of 1846. Two results only need be noted. *The first*, the great diminution of population, which has enormously improved the well-being of the Irish agriculturist. *The second*, the large transfer of estates to new owners, invited by Parliament to buy and treat Irish land as property. Necessarily, the change from the quasi-customary tenure to modern contract was violent. Yet, probably no country ever increased so rapidly in prosperity as Ireland in the next twenty years. Nevertheless the occasional exaction of full legal rights produced the appearance of hardship, and therefore in 1870, and 1881, the government, under Mr. Gladstone, directly reversed the policy pursued up to 1860, and endeavored to frame a legal system imitating the quasi-customary system. It may be safely said that the task was a hopeless one. To attempt to abolish demand and supply as the determination of values must put a court of arbitration, or its equivalent, in their place. Such a system, in my individual opinion, would be intolerable, as the definitions to direct the court would be too indefinite, their application too indirect, the opposing parties too unequal, and it would be too open to the attacks of violent political parties. A reversion to the old policy of 1848 and 1860, even if desirable, is wholly impracticable.

Such, then, are the circumstances under which the present proposals for facilitating land purchase in Ireland are brought forward. These proposals have been met by a determined opposition from the Home-Rule party, the violence of which does not seem to be mitigated by the fact, that the various arguments used against the Bill are inconsistent with each other, and for the most part inconsistent with the previous utterances of those who use them.

The reasons for the framing of the present Bill are these:

Firstly, the British electorate declared it would not run financial risk for Irish tenants. So a plan was necessary by which the Treasury might lend to them with assurance against thriftlessness, misfortune or dishonesty. *Secondly*, there is need of elasticity to protect those suffering from undeserved calamity from eviction. *Thirdly*, there is need of a method by which the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence in the "congested districts" should be lessened.

Mr. Parnell makes the three following objections:

Firstly, that the amount to be advanced is insufficient; *secondly*, that the loan being ultimately secured by the amount of exchequer contributions to local public objects, default would stop these; and, *thirdly*, while Ireland is under "coercion" (as it is called)—in other words, while summary jurisdiction and short sentences are used to punish offences with which

experience shows Irish juries cannot be trusted—the tenants are not in a position to make fair bargains on equal terms.

As regards the *first* objection, the advances authorized under existing land purchase acts should be included, raising the amount from thirty-three millions, as Mr. Parnell appears to suppose, to over forty millions, and the money can be used again as fast as paid in by the first set of purchasing tenants. In five years' operation of the land-purchase acts less than ten millions have been applied for, at which rate it would be fifteen years before the forty millions would be exhausted.

As to Mr. Parnell's *second* objection, there is no conceivable security for the British exchequer, which does not in some form or other involve the seizure in case of default of Irish funds which might otherwise be devoted to Irish purposes.

Mr. Parnell, in order to support his third objection, is obliged to misrepresent the provisions of the Coercion Act, which he most erroneously states are to render illegal all combination on the part of tenants—to invent imaginary prosecutions of Nationalist members of Parliament (giving instances); to ignore the fact that the criminal conspiracy clauses are in operation over a small part of Ireland only, and the further fact that Mr. Parnell himself has previously warmly supported land-purchase bills. For every act of injustice, dishonesty or oppression committed during the last ten years by a landlord towards a tenant, it would be possible to find a hundred committed by tenants towards landlords or each other.

Mr. Parnell's charges that the grossest favoritism has been shown in the selection of estates and the like are groundless and even absurd. The tribunal that administers the existing land purchase acts is entirely independent of the government, and does not determine which estates shall be purchased, but only whether public money can be properly advanced on the agreement which landlord and tenant have mutually decided upon.

It was reserved for Mr. Parnell in 1890 to discover that the owners whom it is most desirable to expropriate, are those who in their own words have lived in the country and spent their rents on their estates and among their neighbors.

Mr. Parnell has very imperfectly explained what nevertheless calls imperatively for explanation, namely, the opposition which the Nationalist party are offering to a bill which goes so far towards carrying out a policy to which they have more than once given a formal sanction. No wonder they are hostile to a measure which must prevent them from carrying out their avowed intention of making the government of Ireland impossible.

OBSTACLES TO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WALTER M. FERRISS.

Forum, New York, July.

BY Civil-Service reform is not to be understood merely the honest enforcement of the present Civil Service Act, which applies to the "classified Civil Service" only, and includes less than one-eighth of the offices at the disposal of the national government. Genuine Civil Service reform is based upon a single fact, and aims at carrying into effect a single principle.

The fact: Seven-eighths and perhaps more, of the persons who fill government positions are discharging duties which when properly performed, are performed in precisely the same manner whether they themselves or those with whom they have to deal are Republicans or Democrats, or of any other political party.

The principle: Where the political opinions and affiliations of an office-holder can rightfully in no way affect his discharge of official duties, they should not affect either his appointment to the office or his tenure of it.

There is a limited number of offices which the administra-

tion, in order to carry out its policy, must fill with its political friends; but setting these aside, there are still, instead of only the one-eighth included in the "classified Civil Service," at least five-sixths of the offices which should be filled and held in entire independence of party considerations.

This principle of reform was intelligently formulated by Mr. Cleveland in the sentence: "Public office is a public trust." The opposite principle had been formulated during the administration of Andrew Jackson, from an ancient maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." It might be still more clearly stated, "Public office is a party prize," the prize to be awarded to the best political worker and henchman.

This principle was apparently endorsed by the second election of Jackson, acquiescence being equivalent to approval. There were frequent and earnest protests from the opposition, but they grew fainter under Van Buren, and their last echoes were drowned in the roar of the hard-cider spree of 1840. The application of the doctrine continued in full force and almost unquestioned, until under the administration of Gen. Grant, its abuses had become so rank that the President was authorized to make a limited experiment in reform. The machinery for the purpose was organized and put in motion by the President, but Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation for continuing it. In 1879 a faint pretence was made by President Hayes of reviving it, but without practical results. The disasters which overwhelmed the Republican party in 1882, rather than any real desire for Civil Service reform, led to the passage in 1883 of the Statute known as the Civil Service Act.

While the reformers have regarded the passage of this act as a great triumph, they seem to have exaggerated its importance and mistaken its effects upon the minds of the common people. It is true that wherever the law has been faithfully executed, it has realized the best expectations of its supporters; as witness the cases of Mr. Burt in the Naval Office and Mr. Pearson in the Post Office of the City of New York. But it is also true, that no law of so much importance and yet so limited in its range has been so often evaded and so impudently violated. This has given force to the stock argument that the law is impracticable; and to a great extent the people have believed it. On March 4, 1889, Gen. Harrison was inaugurated amid the greatest throng of office-seekers ever assembled. Whatever may have been his intentions or wishes, they were swept away by the resistless flood of his hungry party. He carried out the letter of the Civil Service Act, applying to one-eighth of the Civil Service, but as to the other seven-eighths the work of removal and appointment was begun with a promptness and continued with a relentless energy which astonished even the old-time spoilsmen, while the reformers looked on in paralyzed amazement. The axe will continue to fall until there are no more heads to bring to the block. The triumph of the spoils system seems to be complete.

The experience through which we are now passing shows that the keeping of promises is no longer an article in the code of political ethics. The politicians laugh to scorn the protests of the reformers, and say they are mere theorists and *doctrinaires*, unacquainted with practical politics, while the great majority of the people join in the laugh.

The doctrine that "Public office is a party prize" has held sway so long, that it has come by custom to have the force of law. It intermingles with all the motives of political action. The people remember no other system, and they accordingly doubt whether any other would work. It is a herculean task to awaken them to a sense of the evils to which they have become accustomed for two generations.

Thus far too little attention has been given to removals, while all effort has been concentrated in throwing safeguards around appointments. Take away the power of removal and the manner of appointing officers will cease to have any great interest. Until some method is devised that will do away

with the "clean sweep" which follows every change in the relative position of parties, there can be no genuine Civil-Service reform. The clean sweep of one party becomes the excuse, and to a certain extent creates the necessity, for the clean sweep of the other party.

The reform must *begin somewhere* and must begin, too, before the administration in power has filled all the offices with its own partisans. Some system must be devised whereby there shall be something like an equal distribution of offices as between the parties. The reformers must do a part of their work before they have their tools. They must break up that wholesale system of indiscriminate removal which has gone on for two generations, corrupting the political morality of the masses and turning their attention from the examination of principles to the contrivance of methods for getting a share of public plunder—a system ever diminishing the influence of the patriot and the statesman, ever increasing that of the "worker" and the "boss."

THE AFRICAN BUBBLE.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K. C. M. G.

The Nineteenth Century, London, July.

In April, 1872, when the convention by which the King of Holland transferred to England all the Dutch settlements in West Africa was carried out, the last Dutch Governor said to me before he embarked at Elmina: "We have been here two hundred and thirty-five years, and have made no impression on the negro race. The administration of Negro Land by Europeans is an impossibility. A time will come when the British Government will make a similar confession."

At the time of the transfer there was handed back to the Dutch an immense collection of archives, from 1492 to 1637 of the Portuguese time, and from 1637 to 1872 of the Dutch rule. These archives show how the early explorers were soon followed by private traders, and then by trading companies with State charters. There was a regular succession of more than a hundred European governors, who spent millions of money in vain. The wealthy and intelligent colonial companies of Holland were unable to develop any commercial resources whatever in the centre of Africa. The very same Dutchmen, whose trading enterprises succeeded in the East Indies and who created tropical colonies in the Indian Archipelago that are to this day the most flourishing in the world, failed to do any good in Negro Land.

The population of Negro Land, which was roughly computed to be fifty millions in the last century, is now estimated at about one hundred and thirty millions. The climatic difficulties to European administration have remained the same, but the difficulties to European administration arising from the existence of a powerful indigenous race have increased since the great experiment of the Dutch.

Before rushing as they have done into Africa, the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of Germany might perhaps have got some useful lessons at the Hague. Our own government, however, need not go so far. Queen Elizabeth chartered a trading company to Africa, not only to take the lands of the negroes, but to take the negroes themselves. Of the operations of this company not a trace exists in Africa. It was followed by a long succession of English-African Companies down to 1772. All these companies failed lamentably. In 1865 a House of Commons Committee—after hearing experts from Downing Street, explorers like Dr. Livingstone and Captain Burton, missionaries, merchants, and ex-governors—recommended that steps be taken by Great Britain looking to her ultimate withdrawal from Africa and transference of the administration of all the governments there to native tribes, except probably Sierra Leone.

In the face of that recommendation, and of the evidence of Dr. Livingstone, we now see great companies chartered to

govern millions of negroes, to acquire territory, and to wage war upon those tribes that may object to European rule.

In addition, we see Germany and England amicably dividing what does not belong to them, and consolidating, or attempting to consolidate, colonial rule in Africa.

European emigrants succeed only where the native races disappear before them. That is not likely to occur in Africa. Even removed from his native soil the negro cannot be crushed out by the white man. At the beginning of this century, the negroes in the United States numbered 1,000,000. Without any further importations from Africa, they now number more than 7,000,000, and have increased more rapidly than the native whites of the United States.

Is then Africa of no value to England? Yes, valuable for one purpose, and no other. The majority of the French Chamber would heartily welcome any addition to the French settlements in Africa, and in Germany a similar sentiment is well-nigh universal. We have a difficulty with the French about Newfoundland, and they have made convict settlements on some islands they hold in the Australian Archipelago. Prince Bismarck seized on the northern half of New Guinea—that is, on the half with the best harbor—and thus Germany compels Australia to organize military and naval defences on a costly scale, on a scale—looking to the population of Australia—commensurate with the bloated armaments of Europe. Doubtless the French, for a consideration, would allow us to repair our imperfect sovereignty in Newfoundland, and restore the islands they hold in the Australian Archipelago. Very likely, also, Germany would be willing to withdraw from New Guinea, if allowed to devour a portion of Africa. It is from this point of view alone that Negro Land may be of value to England.

THE PORTUGUESE AND MAKOKO-LAND.

DANIEL J. RANKIN.

Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh, June.

MAKOKO-LAND, the name of the new English protectorate on the Shiré River, has an area of about 9,000 square miles, and is thickly populated by two tribes: the Yao and Anyanja. The former are energetic and robust people, occupying the highlands; the latter, a peaceful agricultural community, occupying the valleys, and, at the time of Dr. Livingstone's first visit, wholly at the mercy of their more enterprising neighbors.

To remedy this evil, Livingstone selected five of his Makololo followers, and appointed them to organize the Anyanjas in the Shiré Valley. These men proved worthy of the trust reposed in them; the Anyanjas recognized them as their chiefs, and through them the Shiré Valley acquired its present name of Makoko-land.

The site chosen for the first missionary settlement was an unfortunate one. It was in the Shiré Valley near the Ruvo confluence, surrounded on all sides by swampy, alluvial country, exhaling deadly malarial vapors. Here Bishop Mackenzie, of the Universities Mission, succumbed to the hardships of climate and coarse fare, and the Mission had to be abandoned.

The Scottish Missions more prudently made their residence upon an excellent site, 3,000 feet above sea level, and, by sending home very favorable reports of the capacity of the region and its suitability for settlement, they encouraged a number of Scotchmen to attempt the development of its resources in the interests of civilization and Christianity, by means of a trading company, which organized as the African Lakes Company, and very soon had a small steamer navigating the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. Other traders and planters were attracted to the settlement, and in 1883 the first British Consul was appointed, and the Mission settlement emerged from its obscurity, and became known as a growing centre of British commercial and philanthropic enterprise.

The Portuguese on the seaboard had conclusive evidence of the development of the country behind them in the enormous increase of revenue from duties levied on merchandize and stores in transit through Quillimane. British steamers were navigating the interior waterways, while Portuguese enterprise had got no further than dugouts. The evidence of the capabilities of the country, developed by British enterprise, at length roused them from their apathy, and they suddenly conceived a desire to secure possession of the Makololo country, with its roads, plantations, and thriving settlements, believing, in their enthusiasm, that its possession would enable them to build up a second and greater Brazil, and restore the lost glory of their brilliant past.

Previous to 1885, the Portuguese, deterred by rumors of the ferocity and blood-thirstiness of the Makololo people, had never ventured up the Shiré River; but, in 1884 it was determined to make an effort to secure possession of it. To that end an expedition, professedly scientific, was fitted out under Major Serpa Pinto, who, to deceive the world as to its objects, started from Mozambique, along the coast to Ibo, and thence inland to Lake Nyassa. From Ibo, Major Pinto returned to Zanzibar invalided. The remnants of the expedition struck off due west for Lake Nyassa under the command of Lieut. Cardoso, and having achieved two-thirds of the distance, found themselves *in extremis*—starving, and hopeless of escape. At this moment—such is the irony of fate—a *deus ex machina* appeared, in the form of an Englishman, who rescued the party, supplied them with stores, and enabled them to continue their journey. The party reached the southern extremity of the Lake, presented a flag to an insignificant chieftain, with promises of good fortune if he kept it waving, and on this based a claim for the annexation of the whole Nyassa region. Thence they started south for the Shiré settlement, where they were furnished with supplies, to enable them to return to the coast, where the leader got a brilliant reception for his patriotic achievement.

Meantime, the Portuguese endeavored by bribery and specious promises to secure the formal allegiance of the notorious slave dealers Milanji and Mponda; and there is no doubt promised them non-interference in their slave traffic. They also got hold of a Dutchman (Maas), whom they sent into Makololo-land on a secret mission to buy over the Makololo chief; but Maas' reception was so impressive that he returned with more expedition than dignity.

Exasperated by the futility of their schemes, they now resolved upon a *coup de main*. Two steel-plated steamers were ordered from England, and on their arrival in 1889 they were sent up the Shiré with orders to support a land-attacking force under Major Serpa Pinto. With their usual duplicity, the expedition was declared to be for scientific purposes.

The shock given to English prestige by the sudden onslaught of Major Pinto's filibustering force, with its concomitants of slaughter, pillage and capture of British flags, necessitates a new departure in our administration of the affairs of this region. The people want evidence not only of our willingness, but of our power to protect them from Portuguese raids. The neglect of the English to provide for the proper security of the settlement must now be remedied. The services of a hundred Sepoys or Belooches should be secured, and a military camp fixed in a strategic position on the highlands, with an outpost at Zomba to protect the northern district, and a second at Milanji to exercise surveillance over the slave route, and a third and fourth at Katunga and Chiromo, on the Shiré River. The native material is good, but it wants the leaven of a few Belooch or Sepoy troops to leaven it. But the most important consideration in relation to the future of the new territory is the establishment of our rights to a free use of the waterway to the sea. The Chinde entrance to the Zambesi, recently discovered and made public by the writer, is the door of Central Africa, and must be made an international high-

way. This will obviate the necessity of the continued use of the Quillimane port, or of our goods touching Portuguese territory in transit.

FRANCE UNDER M. CONSTANS.

Murray's Magazine, London, June.

INDIVIDUALLY, M. Constans is an interesting study. A Southerner but of a harder type, there is a great deal of Thiers in M. Constans. Born in a bleaker South and of a less pliant nature than the supple semi-Grecian, cradled on the shores of the tideless sea, this hardy product of the Alpine Jura has more of the peculiar *âpreté* of the bare hill-side than of the insinuating persuasiveness of his cultivated Provençal predecessor. Yet still as you watch him, how much he recalls to you some of the attributes of the *fin compère* who was M. Thiers—the flash of the eye, the aggressiveness of the mouth, and the accent so unlike and yet so like, and so invariably indicative of the secret sense of successful acuteness.

"*Acta non verba*" is the present Home Minister's device, while M. Thiers loved the sound of words and heralded his deeds with them.

M. Constans has in the highest degree two qualities, without which no British Parliamentary leader could ever completely feel himself equipped; he is always ready and always full of gladness at his own strength. Power is never complete, if not ready and joyous at its own readiness to strike. Let any one remember Palmerston and his evident delight, when he had an opportunity to lay about him in debate. The same quality is unmistakably present in M. Constans. He needs no preparation, but is on the instant ready with a reply which rarely fails to shut up his opponent. As for example, on the very day of the closing of the Chambers, when something was heard about "distrust of the honest workman." I distrust no working-man, said M. Constans, with calm decision, but I do distrust those among you who, not being working-men, put yourselves at their head and desire to create disorder, and I warn you that nothing of the kind will be tolerated.

The clear-sighted determination of the Home Minister has done more for the tranquillity of the State than foreigners can conceive. He has suppressed the reign of violence by the condemnation of Boulangism, and rendered the law supreme. Constans has won his right to rule by a display of the necessary power, and both France, and the world outside of France, must make up their minds to his supremacy.

FRANCE UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

JULES FERRY.

La Lecture, Paris, June.

IT is not true that France is weak. She was, up to 1875-1876, when her great mutilation had not allowed her to repair either her army or her finances. At that time she might reasonably consider herself in danger of sudden attack or of being caught in a trap. Even then, however, she remained one of the great moral powers of the world. Her resurrection, after her fall, was the admiration of Europe, and her moral grandeur was her buckler.

But to-day France is strong and her defensive power is invincible. It is because she is strong that she is respected. It is because she is strong that those do her an injury who express the opinion, which happily no one outside of France puts faith in—that this great military State cannot, without danger, keep 10,000 men in Indo-China! It is because France is strong that she ought not to resign, either in the Mediterranean or the Indian Ocean, her part and her rights as one of the Great Powers.

Without compromising the security of the country, without abandoning any of its memories or its hopes, the republicans have given France, in less than ten years, in Asia and in Africa,

four kingdoms. Three of them were attached to the national patrimony by treaties and by tradition. The fourth represents our part in the pacific conquest of civilization in the heart of Equatorial Africa. If the Republic had professed, like the apostles of the radical school, that the French country ends at Marseilles, in whose hands would be, at this moment, Tunis, Indo-China, Madagascar and the Congo?

Tunis is the pearl of the Mediterranean;—Biserta, at the cost of a few millions wisely expended, would become something like the port of Malta with the port of Toulon added to it. If Italy had established herself at Tunis or Biserta, assuredly she would never have troubled herself about Massowah or poor Abyssinia.

On the great route to the Indies, opposite the shore of that Zanzibar which has excited so much envy, Madagascar has the advantage over its neighbor of having a short distance from the fever-breeding coast, a lofty and temperate plateau, where the European can be acclimatized. The bay of Diego-Saurez, in Madagascar, is the finest and most spacious on the great route to the Indies.

Tonkin would suit England for the same purposes as Bir-mah and she would before this have taken possession of it. If she had not, there is another power that would, if we can believe the Prussian admiral Livonius, one of the initiators of the German colonial policy, who said in 1884: "At the time of the Peace of Frankfort it was urged in several quarters and especially in the Hanseatic towns, that the possession of Cochin China was important for Germany, and if, in despite of the weakness of France, possession was not taken of Cochin China, it was only because in the most influential circles there was at that time an antipathy to colonies."

Finally, there is no need of conjecture to know of what empire would be a dependency to-day the vast territory of the French Congo, discovered by Brazza, and recognized and its boundaries defined by all Europe at the African Conference at Berlin in 1884-5. Portugal would represent the historic right, but England would have the effective power, and the whole course of the lower Congo would have fallen into her hands, Stanley already holding for her all the upper Congo.

THE LAST ELECTIONS IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

J. HEIMWEH.

Revue Bleue, Paris June.

THE German government of Alsace and Lorraine desires ardently to succeed at elections, that is, to prove, if possible, by the result of elections that it is not unpopular. To accomplish this object the government resorts to two expedients. It persecutes all members of the Reichstag, as well as their relations, friends and partisans who are French in their sympathies; and it gives indirect but overwhelming advantages at election time to candidates who, though in accord with the electors on minor subjects such as the details of internal administration or the question of passports, are at one with the government on the main question whether Alsace and Lorraine should or should not belong to the German empire. At the elections of February, 1890, these adroit expedients failed; for out of the fifteen candidates returned to parliament at those elections, no less than eleven are opponents of German annexation, and seven of these eleven are priests.

In choosing priests as parliamentary representatives of popular feeling in Alsace and Lorraine, the electors of those provinces have adopted a policy which is both courageous and wise.

To oppose the subjection of the inhabitants of a country to a government to which they are averse, is simply to protest against a conqueror's so-called right to confiscate a nation like a head of cattle and reduce human consciences to a state of bondage. There is no one more fitted to make this protest than a priest.

He enjoys the perfect confidence of his fellow-citizens. His profession gives dignity to his protest and enhances its value. Having no family or social ties he cannot be easily persecuted; and having but few, if any, mundane interests, he is not likely to be led astray by political passions. He is an enemy of violence and a friend of peace—a pacific, but at the same time an expressive, exponent of the feelings of an oppressed people towards their oppressor. He cannot well refuse any duty, however painful, which his congregation entreat him to undertake. He is, in short, a disinterested, self-denying advocate of the rights of conscience and the dignity of man. To the Alsatians and the Lorrainers he is what the Church was to the ancient Gauls, on the occasion of the great Germanic invasions—he is the depository of the things they regard as precious; and what is entrusted to his care is more than a mere material deposit. It is the patriotic faith, the honor and the conscience of a nation.

A GLANCE AT CONTEMPORARY GREECE.

JAMES D. BOURCHIER.

Fortnightly Review, London, June.

Before many weeks have passed another insurrection will break out in Crete. In Macedonia the Greek population is chafing at the Servian propaganda now vigorously promoted by Russia. In Epirus it is protesting with all its might against the abolition of the Hellenic language in the law-courts and schools. In Cyprus it is groaning under the exactions of our countrymen, who are acting as the bailiffs of the Sublime Porte. Meanwhile how are things going on in that little patch of rugged land wherein a Greek can call himself a free man?

Of the three great statesmen whom the present generation has produced in Southeastern Europe, Charilaos Trikoupès, the present Prime Minister of Greece, is not the least remarkable. With the exception of a single year (March, 1885, to April, 1886) he has been in office since the spring of 1882; an extraordinary length of time, for hitherto the duration of Governments in Greece has been counted by months rather than by years. Notwithstanding his great abilities and unimpeachable integrity—a rare thing with Oriental statesmen—he is not popular. The greater part of the Greek press is hostile to the Government, and attacks it with a violence almost inconceivable to Englishmen. To give an idea of the Greek polemic style I translate a passage, taken almost at random, from one of the principal journals:

"With such a government as this, which has planted throughout all Greece the thorns and brambles of infamy and crime, a government that leans for support on malefactors and armed desperadoes—a voracious monster which having gorged itself on the vitals of justice and order, threatens to swallow up the dynasty as well, we fear that our worthy contemporaries, who acknowledge these facts, can only act consistently with their declared opinions by issuing a proclamation to the army and people of Greece, bidding them fraternize, fly to arms, and crush this all-devouring faction, more loathsome than the foulest of tyrants."

Trikoupès is quite indifferent to the attacks of the daily press. He is not behind the most ardent of his countrymen in patriotic ambition and belief in the destiny of Greece. But it has been his difficult and ungrateful duty, again and again, to repress the fervor of their aspirations. The taxation of the country is at a point beyond which it cannot go, while the financial condition is such as to require long and careful nursing. It is evident therefore that war would certainly bring about a catastrophe.

King George is strongly in favor of Trikoupès's administration, for the King sees that a continuity of government and a policy of caution are necessary for Greece in this critical point of her history. The King enjoys great personal popularity with his subjects, and he is remarkably kind and courteous to foreigners, especially to Englishmen, with whom he converses in perfect English.

For the moment there is danger for Greece on the side of Crete, but danger may appear at any time on the side of Macedonia or even Epirus. With regard to Crete, the Prime Minister has taken up a firm and statesmanlike attitude, which no doubt has cost him much popularity at present. War is impossible, peace is a necessity; and he is determined that there shall be no repetition of the fiasco of 1885-6. "Without means," he says, "we can do nothing on behalf of Crete or the Hellenic cause; our first step must be the financial regeneration of the country." Athens is the centre and focus of the Hellenic world; and it is from Athens, and therefore from the Greek Government, that the Hellenic world must take its *mot d'ordre*. The Greek of Crete, the Greek of Macedonia, under whatever government he lives is loyal in heart to the Government of Greece, and the advice of that Government is a command. When the time has arrived for combined action on the part of all the members of the Hellenic race, the signal will be given; it is for the Greek Government to choose the moment, as it alone is able to decide when the circumstances are favorable.

WHY I OPPOSE WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

The Arena, Boston, July.

THE fact that woman exerts *power* instead of *force* is a reason for keeping her in her present condition, which is one of command. Wendell Phillips used to say that she had too much power, and ought to be held to more responsibility; but how voting would secure this I cannot imagine, especially in these days of a secret ballot.

Another argument in favor of the retention by women of their present place is the predominance in them of *feeling*, a preponderance that becomes the more striking as they become more perfect in the traits which distinguish the sex. This peculiarity acts as a disqualification in the sphere of practical politics, which rest mainly on sagacity, but is invaluable as an influence on society. The consciousness of possessing political responsibility may in some cases ennoble; though that will depend upon circumstances. But whatever we may think of *theoretical* politics, the *practice* of politics is not ennobling. The educating power of the suffrage is sometimes over-estimated. It *does* educate in chicanery, cunning, the art of party management, the market price of manhood, skill in offering rewards for service. But does it educate in intelligence, a broad view of statesmanship, the love of justice, patriotism, humanity, respect for citizenship?

The predominance of sentiment in woman renders her essentially an idealist. She jumps at conclusions. She cannot stop short of final results. She can make no allowances for slowness, for tentative or compromising measures. Her reforms are sweeping. She would close all the bars and liquor saloons and make it a crime to sell intoxicating drinks. She would compel people to be virtuous. Now practical politics is an experimental science, where not the *best* thing, but the *best thing possible* is considered.

The possession of the suffrage is a painful if not, as many think, a doubtful boon, a duty rather than a privilege. They who would discharge it thoroughly are compelled to work hard, to encounter dirt, to frequent disagreeable places, to consort with unpleasant people, to listen smilingly to vacuous speeches, and, after all, to accept a portion only of the desired truth. The duty is anything but a pleasure, and they upon whom the work is thrust are, in many instances, unwilling that women should defile themselves with that mire.

In the event of woman suffrage being established, the lower class would hardly go to the polls, because if they opposed the men there would be strife; the fashionable would not, because they do not care; the philanthropic have too much to do al-

ready with charitable work; the great middle class, consisting of the wives, sisters, daughters of active men in the world's business, is precisely that which we rely on for immediate moral influence, and which it is desirable to rescue from absorption in the common run of mundane interests.

Let not woman be set to tasks that she cannot perform. Let her not be invited to imitate men or to enter into competition with them. Let her services to society be gratefully acknowledged, and more like them be asked for. She is the complement of man, and of course man cannot get along without her. If he is the hand, she is the heart; not his superior, but his equal in another sphere.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

REV. JAMES HALPIN.

Dublin Review, April.

WE are frequently confronted by a fallacy of the temperance reformers that it is not the business of the legislature to make the people temperate: law cannot do it, they say, nor bolts nor bars; it is the work of religion and education; it will follow in the wake of the social amelioration of the masses, to which we should first of all direct attention. There is some truth in all this. It is the work of religion in the first place. Drunkenness is a sin, and as a sin we must combat and conquer it. The Church must take the chief part in the work—education, and the social improvement of the masses will help—but it does not follow that nothing is left to be done by the laws of the land. Both Church and State have duties in respect of the evil, and it is to an adequate discharge of their duties by both that we must look for a remedy. The Church can do much, but a sad and daily experience proves that its beneficent action is often thwarted or nullified by the State. It is due to this cause that the efforts of the Church and of religious associations have not been more blessed. Cardinal Manning framed a specific charge against the legislature in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, 1868, when he asserted, "The legislature has multiplied the facilities and temptations to drunkenness," and such was the intensity of his conviction of the necessity of legislation to put down drunkenness, that when asked whether the housing of the poor was not a more urgent matter for legislation, he replied: "No, I think not. I think that in the order of time, this is the more urgent; and I think that in the order of moral mischief this is the more vital."

If words like these need corroboration we have the assertion of Cobden that "the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform;" and the no less emphatic words of Gladstone that "a government should so legislate as to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong."

The aim of past legislation has been to hedge the drink evil around, to make it harmless, and even respectable, and for that reason it has been a failure. It has been permissive, while the evil calls for prohibitive measures. But in spite of all the clamor about liberty, and revenue and trade, the liquor traffic must go if the nation in its own interest demand it.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

GEO. H. BUDD.

Statesman, Chicago, June.

IT is impossible to define the exact limits of governmental power, but we hold with many who have thought much on the subject, that it is wise to restrict it to a limited sphere, to hold it to the primary object of protection, and permit as large an exercise of individual enterprise as possible. There has perhaps never been a period in history in which there was too little government. The fault has always been the other way.

The advocacy of postal banks is but a new phase of the ten-

dency to centralize power in the Federal government and make it more and more responsible for the material prosperity of its citizens. It is a tendency to render the citizens feebly dependent on governmental guidance, and we cannot believe it wise to establish postal savings banks in this country, because only the most urgent necessity should induce the government to add to its duties of general conservator of the peace, the business of a banker. There are grave specific objections to the proposal.

One is that there is seemingly no limit to the subjects which the Federal government may control. If a system of savings banks, then railroads, the telegraph, a national system of education, coal out-put, gas, oil, and so on *ad infinitum*. But there must be a limit somewhere despite Mr. Bellamy's vagaries, or government will become the sole employer and all the people its employés.

Again, a purely representative government is utterly unfit for the successful management of national enterprises. It is the dream of a visionary to imagine that any body of men as large as our Congress will honestly and efficiently control the industrial occupations of the people.

No. The theory that a government is a beneficent paternal being, dispensing alms to all, and becoming a great master and employer, is essentially wrong. Let savings banks increase, but do not drag the government into such financial operations, nor make it responsible for the possible speculations connected therewith.

IN *The Nineteenth Century*, London, June, Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., under the title "A Penny Post for the Empire," proposes that the British Government shall convey a letter weighing half an ounce from any place in the United Kingdom to any other place in the Empire or in the United States for 1d. He began a movement in Parliament for this penny rate four years since, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has just decided to reduce the colonial postage charges to a uniform rate of 2 1-2d. Mr. Heaton, recalling the fact that Sir Rowland Hill recommended Imperial penny postage fifty years ago, and then estimated the actual cost of conveying a letter to the antipodes by sea at one farthing only—sea carriage being at that time much dearer than now—argues that in four or five years the amount of correspondence would be so much increased that a large surplus would be realized. Parliamentary action should also be taken, in Mr. Heaton's opinion, with regard to the telegraph cables of the Empire, breaking down the oppressive system of monopoly connected with them, and reducing greatly the cost of sending messages.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

SINGLE TAX.

EDWARD ATKINSON AND HENRY GEORGE.

The Century, New York, July.

I.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

THERE are many persons who have been led to believe, that if all the taxes which are necessary for the support of National, State and Municipal governments should be collected by a single tax, to be imposed upon land or upon a valuation of land, poverty might then be abolished. In order to find out, if possible, how a change in the method of taxation may or may not alleviate poverty, it becomes expedient to test the theory of the single tax on land by attempting to apply it to existing or known conditions.

In several treatises I have attempted to measure the total

value of the product and taxes of the United States, in the census year 1880, in terms of money. According to my estimate the taxes of that census year for all purposes, National, State and Municipal, came to \$700,000,000. Of this sum, one-fifth part, or about \$140,000,000, was derived from taxes assessed upon land. It would follow of necessity that had the entire revenue been collected in 1880 on the basis of the valuation of land in that year, the tax upon land would have been increased fivefold or more throughout the country. Now since such a tax must of necessity be the first lien upon the land, and must be paid year by year, even in advance of its cultivation or its use for business purposes or dwellings; and since the payment of this tax in money would of necessity become the sole condition on which the possession or use of land for any purpose could be granted by the State, it might happen that the burden would become too great to be undertaken, except by persons who already possess ample capital from which they could advance the taxes, in anticipation of recovering them from the product of the land or from the income of their holdings.

Could the poor farmer, the mechanic, or the artisan of moderate means, or in fact could any one who did not possess ample capital, afford to accept the conditional possession of land under such terms?

Labor and capital must be combined, and applied together to land, in order that any land may yield either a large product, or rent, or income, or single tax. Does it not follow that, if the whole tax of the country were assessed in a single tax imposed in the first instance upon land, this would be but an indirect method of deriving the whole tax from all the products of labor and capital combined, without discrimination? If so, this would be but an indiscriminate mode of taxing all consumption.

Land now contributes by direct taxation on its owners about one-fourth part of the sum necessary to defray the entire cost of all government, National, State and Municipal, on the present basis on which our revenue is collected. But had the entire revenue of 1880 for National, State, and Municipal purposes been derived from a single tax, then imposed upon land at its assessed value, the rate of assessment for the single tax on the valuation of that year would have been ten per cent., or more. It is alleged, however, that the entire valuation of land in 1880 was far below the true value; it is also alleged that much unoccupied land is withheld from use and is not taxed at the same rate as the occupied land or on the basis of the same valuation. Let us then suppose that the single tax on land would amount to only five or six per cent., instead of ten per cent., on the full value of all land in the year 1880. Now, land, *as a whole*, does not pay its owners five per cent. above the cost of cultivating it, or above the fair return on the capital invested for the purpose of using and occupying it for manufacturing, trade, and commerce. A very large proportion of our farm lands especially yield no rent; *i. e.*, no income above an average return on labor and capital.

The moment land ceased to yield an income or rent to the owner, no one would pay him anything for it. The market value of land would no longer exist.

Again, if land should be taxed at its "site" value, without regard to the capital or value of the buildings or improvements upon it, then the poor man who may now be in possession of a small house must pay as much as the rich man who owns a large house in the next lot of the same site value, or an expensive warehouse in the immediate neighborhood on another lot of the same site value.

There is nothing new in the proposition of a single tax on land. It was presented more than a century since by the economists of France known as the physiocrats; it was applied in France under Turgot, before the French Revolution, with very disastrous results.

II.

HENRY GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Atkinson's objections to the single tax arise from the fact that he does not understand what the single tax is. He constantly speaks of it as a tax on land. But the single tax is not a tax on land. It is a tax on land value. He is right in saying that a tax on land—that is, a specific tax on all land—*would* become a condition to, and a restriction on the use of land; *would* hamper the use of the natural factor of production; *would* fall on farmers; *would* become a tax on labor; and *would* increase prices by increasing the cost of production. But a tax on land values would be a tax on what in the terminology of political economy is styled rent—that value, namely, which, irrespective of the value of improvement, attaches to *some* land with the growth of population and social development; that premium which the user as user must pay to the owner as owner, either in one payment (purchase money) or in annual payments (rent), for permission to use land of superior excellence. The single tax, therefore, could *not* fall on all land. It could fall only on valuable land—on land of superior excellence.

Mr. Atkinson says, that land, as a whole, does not pay its owners more than five per cent. above the cost of cultivating it, or above the fair return on the capital invested for the purpose of using and occupying it for manufacturing, trade and commerce. But since he admits that \$140,000,000 of our taxes now fall on land values, land must pay its owners more than five per cent., since they have to pay these taxes out of what the land pays them.

Enormous wastes and losses are entailed by the taxes we single-tax men would abolish. By the abolishment of these taxes I estimate \$680,000,000 would be saved. Considering that indirect taxes fall with the greatest weight on the poorest of our people, this direct saving ought to be quite an alleviation of poverty.

The moment Mr. Atkinson realizes that the single tax would fall not on land, but on land values, he will laugh at his fears of its effects on farmers. He himself says that the value of land in cities is higher, relative to the value of improvement, than in farming districts. Hence it is clear that to abolish all taxes, save a tax on land values, would be to the gain of the farming districts. He himself tells us that a large proportion of our farm lands yield no revenue above the ordinary return to labor and capital; in such case there is no real land value, and under the single tax such farmers would pay no tax at all; but under the present system they are taxed most heavily.

Mr. Atkinson's statement that the single tax was applied in France under Turgot with disastrous results is astonishing.

Wealth is produced by labor, capital and land. We want more wealth. Why then do we not produce it? There is no want of capital, for it is lent on good security at two and one-half per cent. Everywhere there is a seeming surplus of labor. We have so much land, that there are but sixty-five millions of us scattered over a territory that even in the present stage of art could support a thousand millions. Why then do we not have more wealth? Simply because instead of taxing land values only, we tax industry.

III.

MR. ATKINSON'S REJOINDER.

I think that Mr. George's support of the single tax arises from the fact that he himself does not understand what the single tax is. By turning to the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, 1890, he can inform himself about this old and well-worn single-tax theory.

I think Mr. George totally fails in attempting to prove that a tax on the land value or land valuation would not have the same effect as a tax upon land.

Mr. George has never tried or even proposed to disprove the

analysis of the present conditions of the people of this country, or the statistics of production and distribution which have been presented by myself, by Mr. David A. Wells, and by many other economists of recognized authority. These figures, and the reasoning based upon them, prove conclusively that the working people of this country, using that term in its most limited sense, are now, and have been ever since the end of our civil war, securing to their own use and enjoyment an increasing share of a constantly increasing product or its equivalent in money. This demonstration is wholly inconsistent with the very basis of Mr. George's work on "Progress and Poverty," and with all his subsequent articles, including his present reply to me—all of which proceed upon the unproved hypothesis, that because the rich have become richer the poor have become poorer.

Mr. George's rhetoric is as conspicuous for its brilliancy, as it is for its utter want of basis in history, experience, figures, or facts.

THE LAW OF WAGES AND INTEREST.

J. B. CLARK.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, July.

So great are the issues that depend on a solution of the wage problem, and so baffling has the problem proved, that the presenting of anything that claims to actually solve it involves also no little boldness. Is present society rooted in iniquity, and does it give to few men the earnings of many? Is a robbery, in which three-quarters of the human family are victims, perpetrated and legalized by the capitalistic system? These are problems we shall be able to solve if we can find the forces that govern the rate of pay for labor. We know that the amount of products in some way determine wages; does capital in some way determine products? My theory is that it does; that the amount of social capital determines the general productiveness of industry, and that under a perfect competitive law each laborer gets the amount of wealth which he produces. To every man his product, his whole product, and nothing but his product, is not merely the ethical standard, but the standard that society tends to realize in fact, when there is nothing to violate the operation of the natural economic law of competition.

If population increase while capital remains stationary, wages or earnings decrease, because for want of the necessary tools, machinery or other appliances, every one works to a disadvantage and little is produced. But let population be stationary while capital increases, all men will work to better advantage and produce more. Under these conditions instruments of every kind are multiplied and perfected. Highways, bridges, railroads, canals and harbors are improved. Machines of a myriad kind are diffused everywhere. Steamships increase their tonnage and speed, and locomotives their number and tractile powers; land is improved; there is tile-draining, dyke building, fertilizing and irrigating. In cities there is endless building. With a population stationary while this enriching of nature is going on, is it not clear that every man counts for more and more as a productive factor? Slow growth of population and quick growth of capital afford the conditions of rapidly increasing welfare for the working class. Neomalthusianism is to play one important part in the economic study of the future; and a study of the conditions that favor the growth of capital another.

Setting aside all accumulations of wealth by the laborers, all efforts at coöperation, all prudential habits, and leaving them empty handed with no other resource than their labor, there would still be immense possibilities of comfort inherent in a population that is checked in its growth, while the accumulation of productive wealth is stimulated. Let population remain unchanged and let capital increase so rapidly that in-

terest—gauged always by the productiveness of the final increment of capital—falls as rapidly as the amount of the fund increases, the income of the capital class then remains stationary, but the fund diffuses itself everywhere, carrying with it a great rise in wages. The growth of capital might conceivably make over to the laboring class the whole pecuniary gain that comes from civilization. The primary element in the wage problem is that of the amount of productive wealth in existence, as compared with the number of men who are to live by the labor that coöperates with it. Man needs subdue the earth rapidly and replenish it slowly. Amid all social complications a man's wage is the true product of his own specific labor, and that product is rendered larger by every addition to the fruitfulness of his environment. Let population press unduly on this environment, and misery will increase by an inexorable law that no rearrangement of society can counteract. Let the pressure diminish, and we may have before us the prospect of an industrial state that is more attractive than an ideal vision, since progress toward it is assured by natural laws.

The rate of interest is no less governed by law; if capital increase, while population is stationary, it must take less and less productive forms of outward embodiment, and the rate of interest will be gauged by the earnings of the final increment of capital.

A PALESTINIAN UTOPIA.

THOMAS HODGKIN.

Contemporary Review, London, June.

THE besetting sin of the Syrian peasant is indolence. The wretchedness of their windowless houses, occupied in common with their cattle, is indescribable. In fact, the whole impression left on my mind by what I saw of the fellaheen of Palestine was, that here was an ancient and historic people—the descendants perhaps of three such peoples—the sons of Canaan, of Aram and of Ishmael—sinking down into a state of mere savagery, as degraded as the least civilized tribes whom Stanley encountered in his march across Africa.

The natives of Lebanon make patient, persevering, efficient camp-followers, encouraging one to the hope that under good guidance the soft Syrian could do much for the redemption of his country; but this good guidance he has not had for centuries, and it may safely be predicted, will never get from the Ottoman.

This land *sans* roads, *sans* shops, *sans* regular posts, *sans* newspapers, *sans* schools, *sans* doctors, save such as foreign missionaries provide, *sans* justice, *sans* glass windows, and *sans* everything which indicate well-being or progress, is the spiritual fatherland of the Christian and Jew; part of the religious heritage of Europe and America, and the question suggests itself—Can nothing be done now, without waiting for some far-off millennial change, to relieve its misery, and arrest its decline?

The word millennial will at once remind the reader that there is a large school of biblical students who look for the restoration of the Jews to their own land. The country is only about one-sixth the size of England and now barely supports half a million, while the Jews of the world are estimated at six millions; and although it may be inadequate to the support of the whole race, it is a very interesting problem whether its re-settlement by one or two million Jews, with their accumulated wealth, and the establishment of an independent State, would result in improving the economic condition of Palestine and making a proper use of its resources.

It is by no means easy to set limits to what the race-idea fructifying in the Jewish mind might accomplish; but speaking from observation and information, I see no probability that the return of a million or two of Jews to Palestine would in any way assist the economic development of the country.

The Jews whom one sees at Jerusalem and Tiberias are perhaps unfavorable specimens of the race, chiefly paupers attracted by the bounty of the Rothschilds and Montefiores, or the children of elderly people who have come to the Holy Land to die. But whatever be the cause, these weak, anæmic Jews in yellow gabardine and with spiral curls hanging down on their shoulders look little fitted physically to undertake the redemption of the country and to turn the wilderness into a fruitful field. Contrasting them with a company of sturdy Russian *Moujiks* with fur caps and bushy beards, tramping stoutly along regardless of the heat, one could not help wishing, "Oh that these were those to come and win back by their own strong arms, not with the sword but with the spade, the wasted inheritance of their fathers." Let it not be supposed that I write in any vulgar spirit of *Juden-hetze*. I see the great gifts of the Jewish race, and realise that there must be brain where there is so much tenacity of life, but the question before us is one, not so much of brain as of biceps, and the well-known and well-grounded phrase that "The Jew will do anything rather than take his coat off and work," seems to show that it is not to a great Jewish immigration that we must look for the deliverance of Palestine.

It may be safely assumed as an axiom, that ere Palestine can prosper and her people be fitted for self-government, they must be freed from the domination of Turkish pashas. But while the substitution of either Russian, French, or English rule would benefit the country, the spiritual ties which bind the several European nations more or less strongly to the Holy Land, and the intense jealousy of the various Christian Churches planted there, would render it impossible to vest the authority in either, save at the cost of a terrible European war. Even Russia and France, closely as they may be drawn together in Europe, must clash in Palestine, for Voltairean and Materialist as France is at home, she is as firmly bound to the support of the Latin Church in Palestine as Russia is bound to the support of the Greek Church. European interests are opposed to such a solution.

An arrangement which I believe would work admirably, although it will create a smile, is that the United States occupy and administer the country. Another and less ambitious solution would be to extend to it the system operative in the Lebanon since 1840, that is, to place it under the government of a Christian unconnected with the country, and approved by the Great Powers, the period of office being not less than five years. The third scheme is Utopian and rests on the establishment of an International Commission composed of the representatives of all the European Powers, which being formed should elect its chief, whose only necessary qualification should be, that he is not a citizen of one of the six great leading States. The new State would have no army or navy, but would have its independence virtually guaranteed by the Great Powers; with the rival claims of Christian Churches to the possession of the Holy Places to be settled on the principle of *uti possidetis*. For the rest, the wise and benevolent administration of the Commission is to be carried out on purely Utopian principles.

HERBERT SPENCER'S UTOPIA.

Overland Monthly, San Francisco, June.

It seems that when it comes to Utopias, individualist and socialist are pretty much the same thing. They desire to bring humanity to about the same place, however one protests that to reach it we must start east, and the other that we must start west. Every one wishes now, that the time should come when each human being should live the largest and best individual life. Indeed one might almost play with the definitions, and say that the socialist is such by virtue of his passionate individualism, and the individualist such by virtue of his reverence for the social whole. For the very inspiration of the

socialist is, that it cannot be borne, that any one should be sacrificed to the rest, and therefore the great powers of government should be exerted to forbid it; of the individualist, that the development of society proceeds by immutable laws which involve great sacrifice of individuals to the general good.

Probably the name of Herbert Spencer would occur first to most people as that of the great defender of individualism, but he is so only in that he is the great exponent of the evolutionary philosophy. It is as an evolutionist that he so firmly believes that society should work out its own salvation by individual freedom of action. Impressed as he is by all his study of phenomena with the conviction that evolution has unaided brought life safely from protoplasm to mammal, from simian to man, from savagery to civilization, he rests in the assumed confidence that it is competent to complete the process and perfect civilization.

Mr. Spencer and his school insist that no kid-glove process of evolution is possible, but that the "nature set in tooth and claw with rapine" cannot be dispensed with until her part is played out to the end. If the world is to be wise, strong and good, the foolish, weak and bad must be pushed aside and trodden down, that the best types may leave their offspring behind them, and people the earth with even choicer and choicer stock.

Natural selection, adaptation to environment, struggle for existence, survival of the fittest, have been the law of life and progress from the outset, and are not to be evaded now. That amelioration of the brutality of the struggle is possible, he concedes freely, but that government can provide society with a short cut to the goal of its evolution, he utterly disbelieves. Indeed he holds that efforts to that end tend rather to impede than promote progress. The quality of the social organism, he insists, depends on the quality of its members; when they shall be developed into perfect members of society, society will be perfect.

Yet no one believes so fully in the power of coöperation to unite men into something more than a collection of units. Indeed this coöperation which makes society, instead of a mere mass of people, Spencer distinctly says is that same integration, progressive differentiation of structure and function, and interdependence of parts that make a living organism everywhere.

In this process of social, as of organic evolution, the functions of the head or government must be ever more and more contracted, as the other organs become more highly specialized and competent to the performance of their special functions.

The goal of Spencer's evolutionary process is to be reached not by socialistic, not by nationalistic methods, but by the emancipation of industrialism, religion, manners and fashion from all regulation of force, as the individuals in the process of evolution, gradually rise to a voluntary coöperation for the general good, until government having no more necessary function to perform shall gradually disappear by absorption.

A NEW INCENTIVE.

DOUGLAS ADAM.

The Nationalist, Boston, July.

THE greatest objection to nationalism has appeared to be the lack of "incentive" under the new regime. "Do you think people will work so desperately for the commonwealth as they now do for existence or personal wealth?" is asked convincingly by honest arguers. "Have you nothing but the solitary confinement cell with its bread and water affliction to urge to his utmost your worker assured of material comfort?" Such plain questions deserve plain answers, and it may be of help to have this all-important matter practically considered.

Naturally it is difficult for the worldly every-day "business man" to conceive a state of society, where money or power in the abstract or concrete is not a paramount interest. Nor in an age of money-worship is it necessary or even desirable to convert such a one by arguments of money's unworth. But it should not be hard for the nationalist to realize the other immediate aims of personal endeavor.

Most of us are instantly taken with the sublime idea of mankind's brotherhood, but unless that idea generates some fruit in our lives, the generous enthusiasm will lose force and die. How can we individually help—not merely coöperate in the great work—but render ourselves, each unit of us, a separate lamp always ready, trimmed, and burning to contribute its gleam to the coming blaze of dawn? For besides the grand universal duty, we have our own individual duty to ourselves—our private personal evolution to work out.

The response embraces the question of incentive. The plausible objection made by the worldly man, viz., that material necessity is the only sure task-mistress, rests upon the postulate that selfish pride is ineradicably inherent in man. He possibly admits the desirability of Universal Brotherhood, but virtually asks, "How can we proud, selfish men think of such a dream seriously?"

The worldly man is, as usual, in matters of experience both clear-headed and right. Selfish pride in any form is incompatible with Universal Brotherhood.

The obvious conclusion will then have been anticipated. He or she who would do work for nationalism must live under a banner of two ideals or incentives. Man is psychologically twofold—he has his emotional and intellectual nature to feed. The sentiment of "Universal Brotherhood" appeals to the emotions in all; it is only with the few that it appeals to the intellect; and these latter are justified in requiring some tangible evidence that nationalism is a working system. If nationalism is seen to exert a powerful influence upon the daily life of its professors, the required evidence will be furnished, and its force will be irresistible. The underlying principle of individual competition is seen to be a Selfish Pride; the underlying principle of coöperation is a "Wise Humility"; and this should be our banner's sub-motto.

Humility, when it is real, speaks for itself, as it were, without words. Moses, Socrates, Plato, Jesus, Newton, Buddha—all the greatest propagandists of new ideals—were renowned for meekness and unassuming truth of life. It was their unconscious medium of power. "Spirit" and "fire" in youth and manhood are attractive qualities, but they will not be lost under humility. The force that is in mankind is scientifically constant and will inevitably find active expression. It could be under no more desirable control than that of a wise humility.

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

JULES SIMON.

La Revue Française, New York, July.

PUBLIC opinion in France takes up arms periodically against religion and religious ideas. During the years 1879 and 1885, when it was last afflicted with an anti-religious paroxysm, it manifested its hostility by discountenancing religious in favor of civil marriages, that is, by substituting marriage before a mayor for marriage by a priest.

A civil marriage is no doubt a rational method of entering into what is strictly speaking a civil contract, but, unlike a religious ceremony, it lacks the elements that impress the imagination. It is celebrated in a wretchedly furnished room whose whitewashed walls can boast of no decoration but a printed portrait of M. Carnot. The mayor who presides at the ceremony wears nothing but a tricolor scarf as a badge of office in addition to the costume of every-day life. The ceremony itself is meagre, and a keen and humorous satirist—M. About

proposed on every occasion of the celebration of a civil marriage, to supplement the sole pictorial ornament of the mayor's office with drapery and garlands, to clothe the mayor himself in a costume embroidered with silver, and having a pair of wooden clogs for its basis, to employ as his guard of honor some members of the fire brigade with shining helmets and plumes and glittering sabres, and to add to the *dramatis personæ* a fiddler, who, whether a pupil of the Conservatory of Music or not, would always scrape on his violin the air of "When One Awaits His Love." A rationalist would no doubt object to such innovations, on the ground that they are appeals from the real to the unreal, from reason to imagination. But in answer to such an objection it seems sufficient to say that a world in which human hearts, and love, and youth and happiness were all made subservient to reason, would be an impossible world to live in, and that the imagination, though immaterial, cannot be justly characterized as unreal, for the pleasures of imagination are a part of our internal experience, which to us is nothing short of a reality. Such an answer would not only warrant an endeavor to make the civil marriage ceremony more elaborate, but would indirectly justify a reversion to the old form of marriage at church. For in adding the pleasures of imagination to the happiness of marriage by associating that happiness with the church, which reminds us of the cradle and the tomb, of duty and sacrifice, of God and the life to come, we fulfil in the highest sense our mission in this world, where we are placed in order to dream of, and aspire to, and win another.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.—*Scribner's*, New York, July.—The imagination of Mr. Grant Allen continues to be distressed by a learned phantom in petticoats who tries to earn her own living and is disposed to think meanly of the vocations of her sex. He is alarmed lest if the theories of the advanced women be not checked, the invaluable faculty of intuition, which is a distinguishing feminine characteristic, will be educated away, with the direful result that they will become as logical as men, and consequently incapable of giving birth to men of genius; for the intuitive faculty pertains to genius as well as to femininity. Genius does not stop to reason. It arrives by a sudden and intuitive process which it inherited from its mother. It knows, it knows not how. It only knows that it knows, as women do.

It would be a dreadful pity to have genius stumbling about in limbo for lack of a woman fit to be a mother to it. Let us hope it will not come to such a forlorn extreme as that. Would it be inexcusable to derive the impression from Mr. Grant Allen's magazine articles that, learned as he is in natural history, his knowledge of the human female is defective? To my mind she seems to be constructed of much tougher materials than Mr. Allen imagines, and the influences that tend to make a man of her seem enormously overbalanced by those whose tendency is to keep her a woman.

But there is no need to fear that woman is not endowed with persistence enough to maintain the characteristics of her sex. The average woman is a thorough-going woman, and is not to be educated out of it. You may teach her Latin, or let her operate a type-writer, or teach school, or work in a factory, or dot off language by telegraph, and become as independent as you please. She is a persistent female still. The proportion of the gentler sex who insist upon reasoning by logical processes and competing with men in bread-winning avocations, will not be great enough to afford cause for serious anxiety. If Mr. Grant Allen will only stir up his males, and see to it that they are competent, faithful and good providers, then your women, not being left to take care of themselves, won't want to do it. The fact that some women who have no one else to take care of them, are taught to take care of themselves, seems a remote reason for alarm.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

J. M., Temple Bar, London, June.

UNTIL the commencement of this century there was no such thing as a national literature in Russia—in fact, one could scarcely say that there was any national feeling. The mass of the nation was made up of voiceless slaves, whose unintelligible murmurs had never been interpreted. The universities offered but a scanty education, but it evoked aspirations for something higher, and many left their country to steep themselves in German metaphysics or the humanitarian philosophy of the French Revolution. The germ of thought was deposited, and it has fructified and developed, not into a servile imitation of foreign models, but into a rare and powerful literary florescence characteristically Russian, yet which in its gloomy, wild despair falls like the reverberations of the chords of pessimism struck by Goethe, in his Sorrows of Werther, and sustained by Chateaubriand, Alfred de Musset, and in some of the earlier works of George Sand, and which vibrated through the heart of Western Europe, until the promise of a brighter day awoke the joyous expectation of a good time coming.

To many the name of Russia is associated only with crude ideas of Nihilism, of attempts to assassinate the Czar, of a people half barbarous and plunged in utter ignorance. But of this Eastern giant slowly awakening to a consciousness of power, and destined perhaps to regenerate our old Europe by the Divine gift of new ideas and a new religion, they know nothing. They may even peruse from curiosity some chance samples of this strange literature, without seizing upon the sense of the mental and moral upheaval, which either we ourselves or our children must witness. It is too early to prophesy events, we can only consider tendencies, and take a passing glance at the men who, as depositaries of the sacred fire, have been preparing the way for mighty reforms. It is necessary only to refer to the few leading types, who have illustrated in themselves the development of Russia during the last half century; for in them we shall find concentrated and sublimed the tears and aspirations and patient yearnings of a whole people.

Forced by circumstances, the leaders of Russian thought have made the novel their channel of communication. The Russian novel has hence become national in the broadest sense of the word; the stupidity of their autocratic government having allowed to pass unchallenged those barbed words which were to arouse the slumbering Slav to attention, at least, if not to action, and which in any other form would not have passed the Censor of the Press.

To Gogol belongs the honor of having the first gathered together, and enshrined as only genius can, the most beautiful of the innumerable legends, tales and folk-lore in which Russia abounds. He it was who first translated the vague complaint of the crushed millions, their pathetic poetry, their measureless patience, their dim longings. When Gogol read his Revisor to Pouschkine this latter remarked—so great was the sense of desolation which overcame him—"God, what a sad country our Russia is!" The same vein of intense melancholy runs through all Tolstoi's works, the same patriotic desire to find a remedy that runs through the works of Tourgenief and Dostolevsky rendered familiar to us in French and English translations. The Russian novel, for in spite of the personal equation, they are all referable to a characteristic national type, affords examples of poetry, history and psychological studies such as the world has never seen equalled for minuteness, accuracy and power. Mystical reveries of infinite beauty and delicacy, satires so deadly true in their aim, so bitter in their hidden wrath that the publi-

cation of one of them sufficed to overthrow the hideous anachronism of serfdom; an under-current of despair so subtle and profound that it penetrates even our materialistic envelope; a probing into the mystery of existence with a persistency and intensity which are simply appalling in the audacity of their conception; finally the restless searching for an explanation of the cruel problems of life, and the investiture of all the old problems with new and original meanings drawn from their recultivation in the newly stirred and virgin soil of newly awaked Slavonic thought, all give a strongly marked character to the Russian novel. Custom reconciles the Russian writer to no evil, nothing is justified on the plea that it always was, no one is condemned for evil wrought under the force of invincible circumstances.

THE THEOLOGY AND ETHICS OF DANTE.

PROFESSOR EDWARD CAIRD.

Contemporary Review, London, June.

THE opinions of Dante, like those of every great writer who has treated of ethical, political or religious subjects, have been made the battle ground of bitter controversy. On the one hand, he has been made the early exponent of Socialistic, Revolutionary, and even of Nihilistic doctrines, until the opposite school, aroused to action, has turned him into a champion of orthodoxy.

In a sense it may be maintained that both parties are "right in what they affirm, and wrong in what they deny." Those who see in Dante's words the germs of religious and political change are not altogether in error; though they sometimes look for evidence of their view in the wrong place.

The writers who are most revolutionary in their ultimate effect, are not those who violently break away from the institutions of the past and set up a new principle against them, but rather those who enter so thoroughly into the spirit of those institutions that they render them, so to say, transparent. When the soul becomes visible, the body is ready to drop away. We often find systems of doctrine surviving the most violent attacks from without and apparently only deriving new vigor from the contest. But one thing there is which they cannot survive, *viz.*, being thoroughly understood and appreciated, for the intelligence that has fully appreciated them has, *ipso facto*, grown out of them and beyond them. It has extracted the principle from its former embodiment, and so made it capable of entering into combination with other principles to produce new forms of life and thought. It is in this relation that Dante stands to mediæval Catholicism. In attempting to revivify its idea he betrayed its secret. Even from the first, the Catholic Church realized that the attacks of Dante were the wounds of a friend, and that it would be an absurdity to put in the "Index" a poem which was the most eloquent of all expressions of its own essential ideas. The revolutionary power of Dante's poetry lay in quite a different direction. It lay just in this, that Dante held up to mediæval Catholicism its own ideal, the very principle on which it rested, and from which it drew all its power, that he judged it by that ideal, and that by that ideal he found it wanting. For, although as the most hopeful son of the Church Militant, Dante thought himself able to indicate one way in which the old order of Church and State could be renewed; to all but himself the very expression of the conditions necessary for this return to the past was the demonstration of its impossibility.

Properly understood the Inferno and Paradiso, as he exhibits them to us, are simply Evil and Good in the full development of their abstract opposition, and the Purgatorio is simply this world regarded as a scene of moral struggle and purification. Thus both in the Inferno and the Paradiso, Dante's attempt is to make the woe and the joy as closely as

possible the visible expression of character, which finds its doom in being fixed for ever in its characteristic act or attitude, and in the Purgatorio the same sufferings—which in the Inferno had been the penal return of the crime upon the criminal—become the purifying pains through which he frees himself from his sin.

The main responsibility for the perversion of the Divine order lay, in Dante's opinion, with the Church, and especially with the papacy, which, as he held, had abandoned its proper functions and grasped at imperial authority; and the cure for this state of things which Dante requires and prophesies is, that some great emperor should appear to drive back to hell the wolf Cupidigia—*i. e.*, to repress the greedy ambition which had thrown the world into disorder, and to restore the Church to its original purity—the purity it had before the fatal gift of Constantine had begun to draw it into the arena of worldly politics.

THE ART OF SILHOUETTING.

ANDREW W. TUER.

English Illustrated Magazine, London, July.

WILL the day ever come when the Iron Duke will be popularly remembered by the Wellington boot, or the great Sir Robert Peel by the double-barrelled nicknames he contributed to his country's police? Certain it is that M. Etienne de Silhouette, the great financial minister of France, has his immortality altogether away from money bags, and is familiar by name, only because that name was affixed to the shadow portraits which had their heyday in the days of his decline.

It happened this way. M. de Silhouette may have been a heaven-born minister, but in that case he was a bit before his date. The date was 1709. Destined for public life, he visited England to study her polity; and in this he succeeded so well that, when by his merit and the power of Madame Pompadour he was made Comptroller-General, in 1757, he began to reform French finance on English models. Whether it was the reform or the Anglicism matters not, but for one or the other reason M. de Silhouette became the favorite butt of French political life. All that was shabby, mean, and perhaps a little ridiculous began to be spoken of as *a la Silhouette*.

Not that silhouetting was a discovery of the eighteenth century: in fact, and naturally, it was older than the Christian era. Germany, no less than France and England, shared in the modern revival of silhouetting. In 1780 a German follower of Lavater wrote a volume in which he claimed the shadow portrait as a specimen of true art when compared with the "daub of the day" (the day of Reynolds, of Romney and of Raeburn!). "This art," he said, "is older than any other. In Arcadie itself silhouettes were drawn. The shepherds of that golden age, in their happy simplicity, traced shadows of their beloved on the sand—to worship in absence. From silhouettes came contours then monochrome, and finally, painting. The more perfect in this order of things displaces the less perfect. But now again, since this new culture of physiognomy, silhouettes are asked for, since they give a truer physiognomical idea than the daubs of the ignorant. The taste of man has revolted against affectation and returned to the simple."

Nearly all that is to be said for the silhouette is said here, and its reappearance in the train of Lavater gives it that touch of seriousness which makes it akin to science and to art. Much has happened since then. The "apothecary artist," as Mr. Ruskin calls the photographer, has arrived, and has focussed the silhouettist out of existence. In theory his art is as defensible now as it was in the days of the German enthusiast in physiognomy; and on the score of simplicity, where ten applauded it a century ago, a thousand would applaud it now.

In the course of time machinery usurped the functions of the human hand. But the silhouettists worth talking about

dispense with any such extraneous aid. They exercise, while cutting out the profile with a pair of scissors from direct observation of the sitter, and without any reference to his shadow, some of the qualities of an artist sketching with brush and pencil.

One of the first and best silhouettists in Great Britain was Augustin Amant Constance Fidèle Edouart, a number of whose amusing silhouettes are reproduced with this article. Born at Dunkerque in 1788, he found his way to London as a refugee in 1815. He married in England, and the elder of his sons, the Reverend Augustin Gaspard Edouart, is now Vicar of Leominster.

If silhouetting be allowed to possess an artistic side at all, Edouart may be credited with being its best exponent. The very grotesqueness of these black-patch pictures is turned to purpose by the hand of the master who finds it framed for the purpose of caricature, and even for that whole art of minor portraiture to which caricature is so dangerously allied.

GERMAN ART.

LADY BLENNERHASSET.

Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, June.

It is beyond all question, that the one German, who in the second half of the century has exercised the greatest influence in any department of art, not only in his own country, but in the whole civilized world, is Richard Wagner.

A great deal has been said and written about the connection between Schopenhauer's philosophy and Wagner's music, and the tale has often been told how, through the wondrous irony of Fate, the Frankfort Buddha never had the opportunity to listen to the tones which vibrated in harmony with the thoughts of his own brain. That a real relationship existed between the works of these two cannot be doubted, the less so when we recognize that Schopenhauer, too, was a true artist, who in classical perfection of form, in his own way, attained to dramatic effect; to the reflecting the Divine effulgence of a new dawn upon a race, struggling hopelessly under the burthen of its unformed and uncomprehended needs.

But what has the slender figure of Lohengrin, what Elizabeth's sweet sorrow for her lover, to do with such meditations? Is the firewitchery of the Walküre, or the youths' choir in *Parcival*, traceable to it? Or is sympathy a discovery of the nineteenth century, or has the highest art ever ceased to be the highest inspiration?

The truth is rather this. The triumphs of German art in our day are due to the fact that her artists drew their inspiration from the natural and religious well-springs of her own past traditions. It is a great mistake to look for a system of theology in an opera; and in fact no such system is there to be found. But in spite of all the faults of Wagner's compositions, they will endure. His art is devoted to a lofty purpose. So too is German art, and although it has been led astray by realistic and Epicurean conceptions of the beautiful, it will yet turn back to the shore,

"Seeking with longing heart the Grecian land,"

and will find it again. For the ideal forms of an undying world are kindred to it, and he who would draw the ethical foundation from under it, lays the knife upon her life nerves. The day on which Germany shall cease to elevate and ennoble humanity, will be the day of her death. What German art should not, that it cannot.

It displays irony, humor, knows also how to mock playfully or bitterly as needs be. But it is incapable of either impurity or frivolity. German art, like the German language, will not lend itself to any subtle refinement of corruption. Such things are foreign to the genius of her people, and if a demand arise, it is met not by bad imitations, but by the importation of the originals from abroad. What would be said in Germany if an

author imitating Daudet in his romance "l'Immortal" were to make a systematic mockery of age, to revenge himself upon the white-haired Astier-Rehu for his rejection by the Academy. In the same book figures a Duchess, introduced apparently to justify the anticipation of the coming German philosopher who is "to make an end of woman in literature."

If this were really achieved it would be a Pyrrhus-victory, for the banishment of maid, wife, mother and matron from the domain of art would be to deprive it of the prototype of all that is holiest on earth.

FORMATIVE INFLUENCES.

In an article in the July *Forum* under this heading, Prof. Tyndall the eminent Scientist tells us that the first experiences which produced a vivid and lasting impression on his mind, and moulded his career, were derived from the chemical lectures and illustrative experiments at the Preston Mechanics Institute of which he was a member. He grew into manhood as a civil engineer in the Irish Ordnance Survey, and although for the sake of the larger pay he became a draughtsman, he studied every branch of the profession in the field as well as in the office. His pay was then a little below twenty shillings (five dollars) a week, and referring to this period of his life he says, "I have often wondered since at the amount of genuine happiness which a young fellow of regular habits, not caring for either pipe or mug, may extract from pay like this." It was while thus employed, that he was confronted with what may perhaps be deemed the critical period of his life. He was drawn with the crowd into the whirlpool of railway speculation, and was one of the very few connected with railways professionally, whose healthy tastes needed but three weeks' experience of the wild excitement of gambling, to withdraw from it as from an accursed thing.

During this arduous period of his life the healthy desire for intellectual growth never forsook him, and in 1847, when railway work was slack, he accepted a post as master in Queenwood College, Hampshire, a post in which he learnt to systematize his knowledge, and which, with his conscientious sense of duty to his pupils, led to the strengthening of his character in response to their needs. At this time he had saved some two or three hundred pounds, which he determined to devote to study at a German University. Some of his friends opposed the step as Quixotic, but he had been reading Fichte, Emerson and Carlyle and been infected with their spirit. The place of study chosen was Marburg in Hesse Cassel, and here he studied German and science simultaneously under Bunsen and other Professors. Here he passed gradually from the acquisition of knowledge to the attempt to add to it: character and intellectual tone and habits were formed: thenceforward his part in life was to train the intellect and form the character of others. The formative influences to which he was subject, were formative, only in so far as they rung out the right responses to his inborn sense of duty and craving for truth.

While he was in Marburg he tells us that memoirs of the great men of Berlin reached Marburg from time to time, they and their labors being frequently mentioned in the lectures; and so in 1851 Tyndall learning that he would have the privilege of working there in the laboratory of Prof. Magnus, who had rendered his name famous by physical researches of the highest importance. Here, too, he met Dorie and the two Roses, Heinrich and Gustav, genial and admirable men, the one a great chemist, the other a great geologist. Mitscherlich, too, whose researches in crystallographic chemistry and physics had rendered his name illustrious. Here, too, he made the acquaintance of Ehrenberg, the microscopic chemist; Russ, the foremost exponent of frictional electricity. There, too, he met Bois-Raymond, Clausius and other scientific giants, friction with whom no doubt contributed their quota to the formation of the English Tyndall.

SCIENTIFIC.

DEATH: ITS MODES, SIGNS AND PREMONITIONS.

F. BRADNACK, M.D.

Buffalo Medical Journal, July.

WITH some persons the first symptom of approaching death is the strong presentiment that they are about to die. Ozanam, the mathematician, while in apparent health, rejected pupils, from the feeling that he was at the eve of death. Soon after he expired of an apoplexy. Flechier, the divine, had a dream which foreshadowed his impending dissolution, and believing it to be a warning from heaven he sent for a sculptor and ordered his tomb at once, with the remark that there was no time to lose. His speedy decease proved that his premonition was not unfounded. Mozart wrote his immortal *Requiem* under the conviction that it would be for himself. When life was fitting fast he called for the score, and musing over it said, "Did I not tell you truly that it was for myself I composed this death-chant?" Another great artist in another department—Hogarth the painter—having a premonition of impending death, chose for his subject "The end of all things" as emblematic of the coming event. He began the next day, labored at the picture with assiduity, and when he had given it the last touch, seized his palette, broke it in pieces, and said, "I have finished." The print was published in March, under the title of "Finis," and Hogarth died in October.

In explanation of these and similar premonitions John Hunter said: "We sometimes feel within ourselves that we shall not live, for the living powers become weak and the nerves communicate the intelligence to the brain." Hunter's own death seemed to be a confirmation of this dictum. He intimated, on leaving home for the hospital, that if a discussion which waited him there took an angry turn it would prove his death. A colleague gave him the lie. The coarse word verified the prophecy, and he expired almost immediately in the next room.

On the approach of death many noticeable traits occur. Some, as the last hours draw nigh, toss the clothes from the chest. Another premonitory sign is picking at the bed clothes, or at some imaginary object, the latter constituting, of course, an optical delusion. *Musca volitantes* appear frequently to trouble the vision of the dying. The ears too are often assailed by voices which none but they can hear. They may be hallucinations, but—who shall say? Often when the sensibility to outward impressions is lost, the dying dream of their habitual occupations, or revert to scenes in their past lives. Napoleon fought some battle o'er again, and his last words were *tête d'armée*. Dr. Armstrong departed delivering medical precepts. Lord Tenterden, who passed from the judicial bench straight to his death-bed, died exclaiming: "Gentlemen of the jury, you will now consider your verdict."

Augustus Cesar, when about to expire, after sending for a mirror and arranging his hair, asked jestingly if he had not played his part well. Madame de Pompadour met it with ostentatious indifference. She put on a silk dress, painted her face (like Pope's *Narcissa*), had her hair dressed, and as her confessor was about to leave, stopped him, exclaiming, "*Attendez un instant, M. le Curé; nous nous en irons ensemble!*" Nothing could surpass this, unless it be the cynicism of her royal lover (now grown cold), who on seeing her funeral procession remarked coolly: "*Madame la Marquise aura aujourd'hui un mauvais temps pour son voyage.*" Very different from the last words of the brilliant Frenchwoman were (if tradition is correct) those of the English queen Elizabeth, "All my possessions for a moment of time."

Wit often flashes, meteor-like, in the closing moments. A Frenchman, wearied by the importunities of his priest,

silenced him with the promise, "*Vous serez payé, mais laissez moi en repos.*" Charles Lamb said he hoped his own last breath would be inhaled through a pipe and exhaled in a pun. The "ruling passion strong in death" is illustrated in the last words of Napoleon, "*Tête d'armée*"; of Haller, "The artery ceases to beat," and perhaps no death is easier than that of him who falls in the pursuit of his vocation.

TRAUMATIC NEURO-PSYCHOSES.

G. L. WALTON, M.D.

Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, July.

THE pathology and prognosis of the injuries inflicted upon the nervous system by railway collisions and similar accidents have been discussed with considerable difference of opinion. But since Page's investigations showed that cases of organic spinal disease are very rare, and that it is really very difficult to injure the spinal cord as long as its bony covering remains intact, there is a clearer apprehension of the subject, and a general tendency to recognize the distinction between organic spinal disease, and the more common cases in which no demonstrable lesion exists, and which Page characterized as traumatic neurasthenia.

My experience has led me to coincide with Page's view, that it is very difficult to injure the spinal cord excepting through the medium of its bony canal. But such cases do occur. I have elsewhere reported two cases of undoubted hemorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord, each with atrophic paralysis, with degenerative reaction of arm muscles on one side, and one with a spastic condition of the corresponding leg, the symptoms appearing directly upon the accident, which in each case was a severe one. I have also seen a case in which the symptoms, including spastic gait and ankle clonus, pointed to hemorrhage about the cord, and several of injury to nerve roots, with a characteristic distribution of motor and sensory paralysis; and in such cases I have felt justified in making the diagnosis of organic injury to the spinal cord, which did not implicate the bony canal.

As regards locomotor ataxia, lateral or disseminated sclerosis, and similar diseases, it seems to me that our knowledge of the pathology and course of these diseases, together with their insidious mode of onset, should make us extremely chary of accepting a traumatic origin, even though isolated cases have been reported by eminent authority as dating from an accident.

A marked and continued ankle clonus, as a rule, denotes organic disease, and attempts are sometimes made to simulate it; and although in some cases it is difficult to determine whether the pretended loss of power is due to hysteria or fraud, there is not much difficulty in recognizing the peculiar gait of organic disease.

THE EYE AND THE INFINITE.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Deutsche Revue, Berlin, July.

THE human eye is a wonderful piece of mechanism. Not that it is absolutely perfect. It has faults which an optician would consider serious blemishes in a lens. But whether we consider the transparency of the lens, the contractibility of the iris, the sensitiveness of the retina, or the astonishing adaptability which enables us to perceive an object close at hand, or a remote heavenly body, we are equally filled with admiration and wonder.

Yet in this century of wonderful discoveries and inventions, science has discovered another eye, which in some respects is still more wonderful; it sees further, takes impressions more quickly and truly, and retains them permanently. This new discovery is the photographic camera.

The human eye looks into the heavens of a clear night and sees it illuminated with brilliant and seemingly innumerable stars. As a matter of fact, the number of these heavenly bodies visible to the sharpest naked eye in both hemispheres does not exceed seven thousand; ordinary eyes see only five thousand, and weak eyes not more than three thousand. Of the seven thousand visible to the naked eye, there are 20 of the first magnitude, 59 of the second, 182 of the third, 530 of the fourth, 1,600 of the fifth, and 4,600 of the sixth magnitude. The telescope enlarging the field of vision, had up to 1870 brought to light stars up to the fifteenth magnitude, of which 90 millions are visible. These can be seen only with a telescope whose objective glass has a diameter of 50 c. m. The three largest telescopes in the world are that at Hamilton Hill, California, with an objective 91 c.m. in diameter, that at Nice a glass of 74 c.m., and that of Pulkowa with a glass of 70 c.m. The length of tube of the first is 15 metres (50 ft.), of the second 18 metres, and of the third 13 metres. With these magnificent instruments, stars of the sixteenth magnitude are rendered visible, and their number is almost as the sand of the sea-shore for multitude, being set down as 272 millions. When we reflect that each of these stars is a sun, and that they are separated from each other by millions of miles of space, it is easy to realize how infinitely the vastness of the universe, the infinity of space, transcends all our conceptions.

But the most wonderful stride in astronomical investigation was made when it was discovered that by covering the focus of the astronomic lens with a transparent coat of gelatine, and turning it to the heavens, it was possible to get permanent impressions of stars still more distant, than any instrument could possibly render directly visible to the human eye.

The power of the photographic eye is distinguished from that of the human eye by several especial peculiarities. Firstly, it receives the impression instantaneously, and perfect in all its details. Secondly, an exposure of some minutes or hours renders the image sharper—and more clearly defined; thirdly, it retains the image once impressed on it with a measure of perfection unapproached by memory. Finally, as already said, it takes impression of objects beyond our ken.

In photographing the firmament, the plate receives impressions of the stars in the order of their magnitude, those of the first magnitude requiring 0.005 second, with a lens 30 c.m. diameter, and those of the sixth magnitude 0.5 second. That is to say, all the stars visible to the naked eye are impressed on the photographic plate after half a second's exposure. Stars of the seventh magnitude require 1.33 seconds, those of the tenth magnitude 20 seconds, of the twelfth magnitude 2 minutes, of the fourteenth magnitude, 13 minutes. And this is only the beginning of its capabilities. Leave it exposed for a longer period, and the stars will crowd each other so closely on the plate that they are finally blended into one unbroken halo.

Look in whatever direction you will into infinite space, your line of vision will be somewhere interrupted by a star.

Light travels fast, but notwithstanding its speed the photographic lens receives impressions of stars whose thin rays of light have been millions of years travelling to earth; rays, perhaps some of them, which set out on their journey hitherward ere this our earth had started on its appointed course; rays, some of them perhaps, of stars which have run their appointed course, which have vivified worlds like ours, and have ages since been burnt out and resolved into their ultimate atoms, while the rays they once shed still travel onward into space.

EVIDENCES OF GLACIAL ACTION IN SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.—*Popular Science Monthly* for June has a beautifully illustrated article by Hon. David A. Wells on this subject. The writer conjectures that although evidences of glacial action in Southeastern Connecticut have thus far

escaped the attention of geologists, there is abundant evidence on Long Island and Fisher's Island Sounds, and extending from Connecticut River on the west to Watch Hill, and perhaps to a point further east in Rhode Island, that in this region, one at least of the great New England glaciers debouched into the waters of the Atlantic, unloading a vast number of boulders, a large proportion of which are of uncommon magnitude. Some indications point to the conclusion that the Thames River was the central or median line of this glacier.

The number and size of the boulders that are strewn over the bottom of Fisher's Island Sound are a matter of interest and wonderment to those who sail over and fish in its shallow waters; while Fisher's Island itself is little other than a mass of boulders covered in great part by sand. But it is in the region to the east and west of the Thames River, which, it has been suggested, may have been the axis of the ancient glacier, that boulders of extraordinary size occur most numerous, and among these is a rock which, until very recently, has been regarded as one of the largest if not the very largest boulder that has hitherto been recognized in this or any other country. This rock—of coarse crystalline granite—is situated in the town of Montville, New London County, about six miles south of Norwich, and about half a mile west of the Montville station, on the New London and Northern Railroad, and under the Indian name of "Sheegan" has, almost from the first settlement of the country, been recognized as a great natural curiosity. It has been measured by Prof. Crosby of the Boston Society of Natural History, who estimates its cubic contents as approximately seventy thousand cubic feet and its weight as approximately six thousand tons. There is a cavity or recess beneath the rock, which at the period of first settlement was occupied by a Mohegan Indian.

But it is doubtful if the Sheegan is a boulder. Prof. Crosby has come to the somewhat startling conclusion that it is not, "but simply an angular and prominent remnant of a large granite vein, still undisturbed in its original position on beds of gneiss, and that its chief geological interest is found in the fact that, notwithstanding its exposed position, it has survived the disintegrating influence of the elements and successfully resisted the pressure of the great ice sheet."

But there are a large number of undoubted boulders of the same granite in comparative proximity to the Sheegan which, although not comparable as regards size, may still be regarded as extraordinary, one of these, the "Goul Rock," being twenty-one feet high, twenty-five feet long and twenty-five feet thick. And although Prof. Crosby is a trained observer, his conclusion can hardly be considered determinative, until the rock shall have been investigated by other experts.

RELIGIOUS.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

REV. GEORGE SCHOLL, D.D.

Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, July.

IN the preparation of men for the Gospel ministry, and in the standard of qualification required for entrance into the ministerial calling, there has been, at different periods of the Church's history and in different sections of Christendom, a difference comparable with the world wide difference between the architecture of the log church of our Western prairies and of St. Peter's at Rome.

The ministers of some of our city churches have possibly taken the academy, the college, the university, and the theological seminary, with a year or two of lectures at some famous seat of learning in Europe, topping off the course by a visit to the Holy Land; while some of our Western ministers may

have never spent a whole year in any school, and yet, called of God and the Church, they are preaching the gospel as acceptably, and perhaps more effectively, than the incumbents of the leading metropolitan pulpits.

As long as these wide differences in the circumstances, culture, and requirements of the people exist, so long shall we regard the existing difference in ministerial training as not only allowable, but desirable. The diversity of conditions of the people cannot be conveniently nor adequately met by a uniform standard of qualification for the ministry. And yet this seems to be the very thing we are aiming to bring about, to the destruction of all originality and individuality.

At the risk of being regarded as a Philistine by my brethren in the ministry, I do not hesitate to express the opinion, that in the course of education of young men for the ministry, undue prominence is given to the dead languages and the higher mathematics, to an almost total neglect of the English tongue. A knowledge of Greek, Latin and Hebrew is very desirable—the more thorough the knowledge, the better—but not if it has to be acquired by neglect of the English language, which is preëminently the instrumentality through which the minister of the gospel is to do his work. For the minister a critical, or even a general knowledge of the dead languages is of secondary importance only. The work of the commentator has been done so fully and thoroughly, that the preacher may devote himself to giving the result of that work, without wasting valuable time in trying to do in an imperfect way what has already been done by competent scholarship.

And I claim, after very careful inquiry, that the great majority of ministers, after devoting the greater part of their collegiate and preparatory course to the acquisition of the dead languages, to the exclusion of more practically important studies, acquire but a very meagre and imperfect knowledge of them; that their little knowledge of them is of no practical value to them in the preaching of the Gospel, and that consequently the time spent in the study of them is very largely wasted time.

Another criticism that I have to make, is that our system of ministerial education lacks the practical element. In the preparation for any other calling the student is put through a course of practical training; but the theological student is expected to become a successful and even eloquent public speaker, without any practice in the art until a short time before he enters on his duties. And as regards the other duties of the ministerial calling, I have heard young men give very satisfactory accounts of some of the church fathers who have been dead a thousand years or more, who had not the faintest idea of what they ought to do with the money collected for foreign missions. In fact, a young man in his first charge ordinarily makes so many mistakes and blunders, that his transfer is an act of charity both to himself and his congregation.

As far as possible, every theological student ought to spend his vacations in doing mission and supply work, and the closing three or six months of his course, in apprenticeship to some pastor of large and ripe experience.

CATHOLIC AND AMERICAN ETHICS.

A. F. HEWIT.

Catholic World, New York, June.

THE contention against Catholic education is summed up in the plea, that it is dangerous because of its ethical character. The Catholic Church is an ethical society, and the American State is an ethical society. If they are ethical contraries, they cannot co-exist in the same territory without opposition and a conflict, in which each one strives to vanquish and subdue its antagonist. Our opponents impute to us, and particularly to our hierarchy and its supreme chief, this irreconcilable hostility and purpose of subjugation in

respect to the American State. They appear to dread its success, in some at least of our States, by means of our numerical increase to a majority, unless they can by prompt and efficacious measures counteract the ethical influence of ecclesiastical authority.

What reason have our opponents to fear the influence which the moral force of the Catholic religion can at present exercise, or may probably become capable of exercising, on the common welfare of the republic and its citizens? No reason at all. Catholic ethics will teach those who obey the dictates of an enlightened and instructed Catholic conscience, to regard the commonwealth as having a right given by God to their loyal allegiance in the civil and political orders, as a perfect, independent and sovereign State. In the divisions and contentions of parties, in the struggles of opposite candidates for election, in disputes concerning various laws and measures, in contentions before judicial tribunals, in all matters pertaining to the purely civil and temporal order, the Catholic conscience does not take its practical rule of conduct from the spiritual authority. In these purely civil matters, no allegiance is due to bishops or to the Pope. Those who have political power as voters are independent in its exercise. Those who have legislative, executive or judicial power entrusted to them, and all their laws, decisions, acts of legitimate authority, have a right to allegiance and obedience, which is perfect in its own nature and not dependent on any higher authority for sanction.

The American Constitution is based on the axiom of the incompetency of the State in spirituals. Therefore it leaves religion free, and hence the conscience has no question to decide as to obedience in religious matters, in respect to which it makes no mandates or prohibitions. Its ethical principles are derived from Christianity and are not contrary to Catholic ethics, but in agreement with them; not indeed perfectly in all respects, but to such a degree that we can fairly and strongly affirm the harmony of Catholic and American ethics.

THE ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE OF THE "TE DEUM."

PROFESSOR ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.

Andover Review, Boston, July.

WE have many Latin Hymns of the early Church, but very few Latin Psalms. This may be due partly to the fact that the productive force in the field was but weak; more probably it was due to the formless and free character of these compositions. They might be made up under the inspiration of the moment, as is still done by the freedmen of the South, the composer bearing the burden in singing, and the people joining in the refrain. Unpremeditated and formless compositions of this kind seldom would be thought worthy of preservation. If any of them came down to us, they would be those whose extraordinary excellence had impressed them on the memories of their hearers.

In the Greek Church there are but half a dozen of these Christian Psalms still in existence. In the Latin Church there are but three. I say three because I believe the "Te Deum Laudamus," with its twenty-nine verses, is composed of two psalms, the second beginning with the twenty-second verse, of which the opening words are, "Salvum fac populum tuum." Thus the three psalms are the "Gloria in Excelsis," certainly a translation from the Greek, the "Te Deum," and the "Salvum fac."

If the "Te Deum" and the "Salvum fac" are all one composition, it can not be older than the beginning of the fifth century or younger than the first quarter of the sixth, since it uses in its last verses the Vulgate version of the Latin Scripture, finished by St. Jerome in A. D. 404, and the psalm is mentioned in certain Monastic Rules promulgated A. D. 525-530.

But there is a great difference in tone between the "Te Deum" proper, and the "Salvum fac." The former, to the

end of verse 21, has a unity of impression which is missed when the "Salvum fac" is added. The former has a triumphant note of exultation, which disappears after verse 21. The former is epic and narrative in its character, while the "Salvum fac" is lyric, pleading and pathetic. The "Te Deum" proper is intensely and historically Christian; the "Salvum fac," for the most part, is taken from the Old Testament, and, except perhaps in verse 26, never rises above that level.

The Bible of the author of the "Te Deum" was the early Itala version, made from the Greek in both the Old and New Testaments. The Bible of the author of the "Salvum fac" was the Vulgate translation, made from the Hebrew and Greek originals of the Scriptures by St. Jerome in A. D. 362-404.

While there is but one recension (with a few various readings) of the "Te Deum," there are five recensions of the "Salvum fac," which differ markedly from each other. These differences seem to arise from different handlings of a Greek psalm, which is found in the Alexandrian Manuscript of the New Testament, and of which the "Salvum fac" appears to be a partial translation. In the "Te Deum" proper there is nothing to indicate a Greek original.

If we detach the "Salvum fac" from the "Te Deum," although we cannot attain anything like certainty in regard to the home and date of the latter, the probability is, I think, that it originated in the province of Africa, where Minucius Felix and Tertullian made the beginning of a Christian Latin literature in the second century, when the literature of the Church of Italy and of Southern Gaul was still Greek. Our psalm probably belongs, not to theirs but the next generation, and what has been called "the Cyprianic Age," from the martyr-bishop of Carthage, who presided over that see in A. D. 248-258. Among his genuine treatises there is one, "De Mortalitate," containing a passage, in which there are coincidences of expressions, and of the order in which they occur, in the "Te Deum," much too close to be the result of mere coincidence of thought. The probabilities are not few that Cyprian in writing that passage had in mind the 7th, 8th and 9th verses of the "Te Deum."

There is one bit of evidence, however, which might seem to point us to Spain rather than Africa for the author of the "Te Deum." And H. A. Daniels thinks the "Te Deum" originated in Gaul.

Yet another problem is that of the unity of the "Te Deum" proper. Are all these twenty-one verses the work of the same author, written on the same occasion?

Professor Hort is convinced that verses 1 to 13 constitute a psalm to the Trinity and verses 14 to 21 a psalm to Christ. A somewhat similar opinion has been defended by the Reverend E. P. Gray, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but he, unlike Professor Hort, fails to separate the "Salvum fac" from the "Te Deum." He holds that the verses 14 to 28 constitute the second psalm.

Taken by itself, the "Te Deum" assumes more distinctly its place as the first and grandest Psalm of Western Christendom, whose use connects our worship with that of the Martyr Age of the church.

SIBERIAN TARTARS.

I. P. BIELOKOUSKY.

Russkiya Viedomosti.

SOME twenty years ago the conversion of a large body of Siberian Tartars to Christianity, and their baptism in the waters of the Abakan, created quite a little sensation in Russian missionary circles, and for a time awoke a measure of general interest in Shahmaism, the religion renounced by the proselytes, and said to be a species of Devil worship. In 1886

it was my good fortune to travel over the Abakan region and to acquaint myself from personal observation with the ceremonies of Shahmaism, which still prevail to a greater or less extent.

Once in three years the Tartars perform their heathenish rites on a small eminence in the Abakan Steppe, called "Yrt." I witnessed such a ceremony in 1886. On the top of the eminence a young birch tree was placed, and near it a fine colt, tied by a long rope, was grazing. Tartars came streaming along from all sides. The men and the children gathered around the sacred tree, but at a respectful distance from it, on one side, the women on the other side. They all wore badges of blue and red rags when they came, but they hung these up on the tree before they took their places in the crowd. There were other rags of various colors hanging on the tree. A brawny, muscular man stepped out from the midst of the crowd and approached the tree. The people became perfectly quiet and watched him with eager anticipation. He was the "Shaman," the man who had the power over the evil spirits. He took the colored rags from the tree and adorned himself with them, pinning and tying them to every part of his body. For a few seconds he stood still. He looked like a fantastic harlequin in his array of high-colored rags, but his face (or the part of it which could be seen through the rags he had pinned to his hat) was serious. Then he began a sort of incantation in tones which resembled the whining of a child or the whistling of the wind in the forest, preserving a rude measure, to which he kept time with his body. At first he swayed to and fro, then he waved his arms around, then began to jump about excitedly, until at last he fell to the ground exhausted. This incantation was made to consecrate the horse. From that moment the animal possessed the power of keeping away all evil spirits from the herds, but he must never be used for riding or for work of any kind. Another incantation began which lasted longer than the former, and during which the worshippers followed the "Shaman" in procession three times around the birch tree. This done, the "Shaman" divested himself of his rags, the horse was set free, and a cup filled with some beverage placed on his back. As he trotted away, probably to his herd, the cup did not fall from his back for some distance, and this was declared to be a good omen. The worshippers dispersed highly edified with the services, going to their Yoortas to feast and to offer sacrifices.

The Shaman has the power to control the evil spirits. When he dies he must not be buried in the ground, lest he turn the whole world upside down; his body is put on the top of a hill or in the crown of a tree. Women can be Shamans as well as men. The consecrated horse is called *Izyg*, or spirit. The one above mentioned was of a light color, and devoted to the *Izyg* of the mountains. A horse of a dark color is devoted with similar ceremonies to the spirit of the valleys.

The graves of the Tartars are adorned with the cross at the head, and with the tarred head of a sacrificial animal at the foot. Sacrifices (generally of goats) are offered on various occasions in the graveyards, on the hills, and at the domestic hearth in the Yoorta.

The Tartars are a kind, docile and hospitable people. Murder and strong vice are unknown among them, and, subject to favorable influences, they appear capable of considerable social and industrial development. But, under existing circumstances, they are rapidly disappearing, a result due in no small measure to contact with Russian civilization and bad rum.

* The birch tree appears to play the same part in Shahmaism that sacred trees do in other religions; and in the transfer of the colored rags from the people to the tree, and then to the Shaman, we have doubtless a symbolic representation of the transfer of sin and vicarious atonement.—[Editor LITERARY DIGEST.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF AND SURF-BATHING.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

Scribner's Magazine, New York, July.

THE surf-bather on the eastern shores of America being the guest and playmate of the Atlantic Ocean, he would no doubt like to know, at least something, with respect to the angry moods of his colossal entertainer. It seems necessary, therefore, in offering him advice, to begin with the subject of storms.

Storms on the Atlantic are bred in the east: consequently, where, as in New Jersey, the coast runs north and south the storm-waves roll straight upon it. But where, as in Long Island, the coast runs parallel with the course of the storm, the "set" of the wind from the east sends the foam and breakers racing along the beach, and by forcing the bather to contend against the impetus that sends him, too, drifting in the same direction away from companions, ropes and bathing grounds, makes his amusement not so agreeable and less safe. The moral is—in selecting a bathing ground choose a coast running north and south, that is, at right angles to the course of the wind.

The sea-coast varies in formation, from year to year and even from day to day, almost as much as the waves that are forever smiting it. At times a heavy sea which lasts for several days will cause the sand above low-water mark to spread downwards into the water, and thus convert the beach into a slope descending gently to a great distance. But at other times, when the surf beats persistently in one line, the sand will be cut away along that line only and thus, within a few yards of the water's edge, the gentle slope of the beach will be converted into an abrupt declivity. This sudden depression of the plane of the beach is technically designated a "ditch." Again, as each wave rolls in and breaks upon the shore, the volume of water composing it does not sink into the sand but flows back and thus forms under the wave that succeeds and breaks over it a current running towards the sea. The strength of this under-current of the receding wave is proportionate to the size, that is, to the depth of the body of water that forms it and to the gradient of the slope on which it flows. On the edge of a ditch, therefore, where the water is deep and the declivity is almost perpendicular, the under-current falls, rather than flows, with something like the weight and velocity of a cataract. This powerful under-current is commonly called an "under-tow," and is a danger to any bather who is not a strong swimmer; for such a bather when he reaches the edge of the ditch, may be precipitated into it by the under-tow and may thus unexpectedly find himself out of his depth just in the place where the sea is raging most fiercely. Once more, the edge of a ditch is not always an unbroken line. Here and there along that edge, at points where the water happens to be exceptionally capricious or the sand unusually soft, there are indentations or bays several feet or yards deep. The waves rolling into one of these little bays and receding from its several sides form an aggregate of under-tows which are brought into a focus as they rush out of its mouth. The irresistible torrent formed by this focus of under-tows is another source of danger to the unwary, and in surf-bathers' slang is called a "sea-poose"—a word, the orthography of which is not yet authoritatively determined, because lexicographers have hitherto ignored it.

The under-tow and the sea-poose are dangers which the weak or timid should sedulously avoid, but to the experienced swimmer the following hints with regard to them may be useful. The surf-bather should take his place just where the seas comb, and as the crest of the in-coming wave comes over his head should dive under it low enough to get somewhat into

the under-tow. Then, if he determine with good judgment at what instant he should begin to "strike out," he will find himself, when the wave has passed, standing on about the line from which he plunged. On days when the surf though fairly high is thin and without much force, the bather instead of diving under a breaker may throw a half-somersault backwards, and allow his feet to be carried up into the crest of the wave, which will thus turn him completely over and cause him to "strike" with it and upon his feet.

When entangled in a sea-poose the bather should not waste his strength by attempting to swim directly against the torrent towards the beach, but should swim a few yards in a line paralled with the shore and thus escape beyond the dangerous influence of the poose.

Lastly, the bold surf-bather may desire to act as escort to his—or some one else's—sister. When undertaking such a responsible duty for the first time, he will need detailed instructions which may be summed up in the words: Never attempt to take a woman into the surf where the ditch is deep or the set or under-tow is very strong, or where any irregularity in the beach might cause a sea-poose to form; never take her outside of the rectangle bounded by the life-lines; and, above all, never promise her, even by implication, that you "will not let her hair get wet."

FIRE HORSES.

H. C. MERWIN.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, July.

FIRE horses, in the wider acceptance of that term, include all horses belonging to or even temporarily utilized in a fire department; but in strictness, a fire horse is an animal who on occasion runs rapidly to the scene of a conflagration with a fire-engine or one of its usual accompaniments—a chemical engine, a hose-wagon, or a ladder-truck. A horse so employed has to draw a heavy load at a gallop, or in other words to be a fleet "weight-puller." He ought therefore to be (as he generally is) big and short-backed, as also short-legged, unless the vehicle to which he is attached is a ladder-truck, in which case his hind legs should be long. His size then and his peculiarity of shape are all that as a fire horse he owes to nature. What chiefly distinguishes him from the rest of the engine species is a difference of lot.

The fire horse may be said to enter public life when he is bought and sent as a recruit to a fire station; for there he begins an apprenticeship. One day when he is perhaps lying down in his stall the ordinary signal is given as if for a fire, the stall door opens, the horse is cautiously and gently led out and put alongside of the pole of an engine or other carriage on a spot where a set of harness suspended from the ceiling can be let down on his back. After having been harnessed and left there for a few minutes he is led back. This process is repeated until, a connection between it and the signals being established in his mind, he comes out of his stall at the signal of his own accord and promptly places himself in the required position. But he is still a "soft and fat" recruit, and would, if driven hard, be in as much danger of being "touched in the wind" or otherwise permanently disabled, as an obese or elderly gentlemen making an unusual effort to run hard to catch a railway train; he must therefore be humored, or if necessary restrained, during the first months of service, and thus be gradually brought into hard condition. When his education, mental and physical, has thus been completed, the hardships of his life begin. He is bridled night and day, the bit being slipped out when he eats his oats, but, save in peculiar cases, kept in while he chews his hay. On the other hand, he has regular food, grooming, exercise and rest; he has accommodation and attendance at a veterinary hospital when sick; with his comrades of his own race in the engine-house he exchanges equine civilities, and from human friends in the neighborhood

he receives not unwelcome gifts in the shape of candy, fragments of apples, lumps of sugar, and other luxuries. His life therefore is not, on the whole, an unpleasant one. There are some respects, however in which his lot may be ameliorated.

In the first place the hour for a fire horse's "bedding down" now varies, at his driver's discretion, from five to eight P. M., but it ought to be fixed at the earlier hour, or, better still, the bedding should be left under him by day as well as by night; for the more a horse lies down the longer his legs and feet are likely to endure, and by the supply of a soft and perpetual couch he can often be induced to lengthen his hours of repose.

Again, owing to his great weight and speed, as well as to the heaviness of the load he has to drag, a fire horse literally pounds the road with his hoofs, and suffers severely from the concussion produced in his foot by hard paving-stones. Now the frog of a horse's foot is the cushion interposed by nature to lessen that concussion; but the shoes—especially the corked shoes—with which a fire horse is ordinarily provided, keep the frog of his foot off the ground and thus prevent it from discharging its natural function. What, therefore, a fire horse (or, rather, horses in general) need is some kind of shoe which, without ceasing to protect the wall of the foot, will allow the frog to come into contact with the ground.

Even with the suggested improvements, however, the fire horse's lot would be an unenviable one. For when, after working for a period varying from six to ten years, he is at last thoroughly worn out, this once proud and perhaps petted public servant is not allowed to enjoy the sweets of superannuation, but is simply sold or handed over in part payment for a new animal to a dealer or some other equally severe taskmaster, and in this new service his life is so comfortless and so toilsome that it would be a boon to end it with a blow from the axe of that executioner who, perhaps because of the dexterity with which he cuts up horse-flesh into dog's meat, is known in horsey circles as a "knacker."

THE LION'S TALE.

Cornhill Magazine, London, June.

As one approaches the Arsenal at Venice *via* the canal della Celestia one sees at the outer entrance of the dock a marble lion of antique, not to say archaic, workmanship; he has stood there on guard for two hundred years with three companions dozing by his side, to watch over the navy of the dead republic and the nascent kingdom of united Italy; but no stone of Venice gave birth to him; his origin points to far other days and other manners. As everybody knows, and as an elegant Latin inscription at its base sets forth, he was brought with his three companions from the Piræus in 1687 by the victorious fleet of Doge Francesco Morisini. But what is oddest of all about this particular lion—the first to the left, in front of the massive old fifteenth century gateway—is the fact that his body is covered irregularly with strange inscriptions, some of them running in a circle round his shoulders, and others sprawling at irregular distances along his lordly flanks and magnificent haunches.

And what is the language, ancient or modern, in which these casual and extremely serpentine inscriptions are couched? There comes the point which throws at once such a lurid glamour of romance and mystery about this grim archaic beast, once the foremost ornament of the harbor of the Piræus, and now the guardian of King Umberto's new-born navy.

The letters are rude and weather-worn; time and rain have almost obliterated them; scarce a single character stands out clear and definite, and to modern science and modern archæology the lion's story was for many long years a dead secret. The rude inscriptions baffled alike the Egyptologists and Orientalists learned in the cuneiform inscriptions of ancient

Babylon, nor could the philologists decipher them as Accadian ideograms or Chinese metaphysics. Read backward or forward or upside down, they were equally incorrigible, until one day a wandering Scandinavian scholar passed that way—one Rafu of Copenhagen—and recognizing some familiar touch about the curves and angles of the half-obliterated characters, he went to work upon them with zeal and discretion. And, lo, in the end it turned out to everybody's surprise that the writing on the lion—that Athenian lion, the glory of the Piræus, the brother beast of the guardian of the Sacred Way—was in good Norse runes of the eleventh century.

But no ancient Thorswalden carved the lions of the Arsenal. The grain of the stone clearly indicates that it was hewn from the quarries of Pentelicus, the stone on which Athenian art was based, as Egypt based her art on granite and Babylon hers on brick. Who carved them we know not. Some nameless Athenian sculptor presumably of the fifth or sixth century before Christ. His countrymen mounted them, one at the Piræus, the other at the Sacred Way, where they kept guard for twenty centuries or more, until Doge Francesco Morisini came and bore them away in triumph to Venice. But meantime one Harold Hardrada, a Scandinavian rover—a typical Norse Viking of the Berserker order—the same Harold Hardrada who finally lost his life fighting against our own Saxon Harold at Stamford Bridge, was cruising about the Mediterranean in search of adventure, and the Athenians being in revolt against the sway of their liege lord, Emperor Michael IV., at Constantinople, the astute Cæsar employed the Viking to bring the Greeks back to their allegiance. When Harold had performed the allotted task with true Viking thoroughness, he caused the record thereof to be inscribed on the imperishable marble in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Greeks.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR LONGEVITY.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Atlantic*, Boston, July.—One of my prescriptions for longevity may startle you somewhat. It is this: *Become the subject of a mortal disease.* Let half a dozen doctors thump you, and knead you, and test you in every possible way, and render their verdict that you have an internal complaint; they don't know exactly what it is, but it will certainly kill you by and by. Then bid farewell to the world and shut yourself up for an invalid. If you are three-score years old when you begin this mode of life, you may very probably last twenty years, and there you are—an octogenarian. In the meantime, your friends outside have been dropping off, one after another, until you find yourself almost alone, nursing your mortal complaint as if it were your baby, hugging it and kept alive by it—if to exist is to live. Who has not seen cases like this—a man or woman shutting himself or herself up, visited by a doctor or a succession of doctors (I remember that once, in my earlier experience, I was the twenty-seventh physician who had been consulted), always taking medicine until everybody was reminded of that impatient speech of a relative of one of these invalid vampires who live on the blood of tired-out attendants, "I do wish she would get well—or something"? Persons who are shut up in that way, confined to their chambers, sometimes to their beds, have a very small amount of vital expenditure, and wear out very little of their living substance. They are like lamps with half their wicks picked down, and will continue to burn when other lamps have used up all their oil. An insurance office might make money by taking no risks except on lives of persons suffering from mortal disease.

If, instead of going about cheerily in society, making the best of everything and as far as possible forgetting your troubles, you can make up your mind to economize all your stores of vital energy, to hoard your life as a miser hoards his money, you will stand a fair chance of living until you are tired of life,—fortunate if everybody is not tired of you.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Richmond Times (Dem.), July 1.—Apart from all consideration of its unhappy influence upon the fortunes of the Southern States, the proposed National Election Law is a measure to be regretted, on account of the cloud which it is certain to cast upon the prospects of the negroes themselves. The only substantial and permanent effect of the operation of the law will be to array race against race, and this will result in violence of a more or less serious character in every part of the Southern States.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), June 30.—We are of the opinion that "the liberties of the people" of the South, so far as the elections are concerned, will be quite as safe in the hands of officials appointed by the Federal Government as in those of the assassins, bulldozers, and ballot-box stuffers who have run things of late.

America (Ind.), Chicago, July 3.—While Bishop Potter was addressing the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard University, on the duties of the scholar to the State, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, a distinguished alumnus of Harvard, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, I have no doubt, and the only professional literary gentleman in the Fifty-first Congress, was engaged in pushing through Congress the most partisan piece of legislation that has been seen in the Capitol since that force bill which Mr. Blaine helped to defeat fifteen years ago, and pushing it through by the most illogical argument, and the most ingenious concealment of its real purpose.

The Press, Philadelphia (Rep.), July 1.—It is ridiculous to speak of the measure as a force bill. It only provides for a Federal supervision of Federal elections. The conduct of elections will remain as now, in State hands, the duty of the Supervisors being to see and report whether or not there has been a free election and a fair count.

Boston Post (Dem.), July 3.—It required all the power of the party caucus and all the absolutism of the Speaker to drive this bill through the House.

New Haven Palladium (Rep.), July 4.—A Republican Congress is determined that the people of the South shall have what the Constitution guarantees them, and what your party persistently denies them—the rights of freemen and voters. They are preparing a law which will prevent disfranchisement and fraud and will protect the right. By the enforcement of this law you see your stronghold of power by villainy broken up and your representation in Congress reduced by the honest election of other men. This is the secret of your tears and anguish. You care nothing for law, nor for the rights of the people, nor for constitutions, nor for liberty. The only right you desire is the right to disfranchise Republicans and elect Democrats by the violation of every natural, constitutional and legal right. Of that right you are about to be divested, thank God.

News and Courier, Charleston (Dem.), July 3.—The Lodge Bill will not prosper in the object which it is designed to promote. The

solid South will be solid still. The negro can go or stay, as he chooses, but he will never be permitted to rule over the Southern white man. The next Congress will be a Democratic Congress, and the next President will be a Democratic President. The Lodge Bill will kill the Lodge party.

Albany Express (Rep.), July 5.—The American people admire strong, assertive natures. Courage is a noble quality, and in Thomas B. Reed they find it more conspicuously developed than in any man of his time in our public life. He has deep convictions, superb confidence in himself, and no more contempt for his adversaries than a keen, vigilant, able leader should have. The American people pray that more men like him may come forward to aid in averting the great danger that confronts the country in the debauchery of the ballot-box, and in the general designs of a reckless party which believes in license and not in the law.

N. Y. Post (Ind.), July 3.—Speaker Reed has forced through the Federal Election Bill, as it has been expected that he would do ever since he had it made a caucus measure. Many Republicans were opposed to this policy, but only three had independence enough to array themselves against the bill on the final vote.

Duluth Tribune (Rep.), July 3.—The Federal Election Law proposed will be just as effectual in abolishing these fundamental causes of ballot frauds in the South as the average prohibitory law is in abolishing the drink habit of some several thousand years standing.

N. Y. Sun (Dem.), July 5.—The blow dealt on Wednesday by the Republicans in the House of Representatives against Democratic self-government had been preparing for twenty years. During that time the most extreme menace to Democracy has lain in a Federal election law; yet in 1887 a Democratic President, with a political stupidity that would have been merely grotesque if its end had not been so disastrous, told his party that the great issue of the day was the tariff; in effect, that there was no other issue!

Phila. Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.), July 3.—The House having passed the Federal Election Bill, the only chance of staying this infamous piece of partisan legislation or of having it amended so as to secure the rights of contestants lies with the Senate, and that is not the conservative body that it used to be. But there should be enough Republican statesmen there to act for the country instead of for the party, and to call a halt on such reckless and dangerous legislation.

Houston, Texas, Post (Dem.), July 3.—Reed is determined that the infamous Federal Election Bill shall become a law, and Secretary Blaine appears to be equally determined that it shall not. Reed is supported by President Harrison, while Mr. Blaine, not being a member of either branch of Congress, must do his fighting by proxy. Reed and Harrison have all the advantage of position, but they are Lilliputians, whilst their antagonist is a political Brobdingnag, and it is dollars to doughnuts that when the smoke of battle clears away he will make a hole in the earth with his forefinger, drop Czar Reed, and Harrison, the small, into it, and leave to the country the pleasant task of shovelling in the earth.

THE PENSION BILLS.

N. Y. Tribune (Rep.), July 4.—Mr. Henderson of Iowa, a staunch Republican, in advocating a Pension Deficiency Bill in the House June 12, made the statement that more than one-third of the entire receipts of the Government, as provided for in this Congress, go for the benefit of the soldiers of the Union. The *Tribune* thinks it time to say that this is going too far. The measure of proper expenditure for this purpose has been reached, if indeed it has not been passed already.

Burlington Hawk-Eye (Rep.), July 1.—The Disability Pension Bill has received the President's signature, and is now a law. It fulfils the pledges of the Republican party to the old soldiers, and gives all the relief that can be reasonably asked for at the present time.

Plain Dealer, Cleveland (Dem.), July 1.—In less than two years of Republican rule a surplus of \$100,000,000 a year has been changed to a deficit of about \$60,000,000. "God help the surplus," said Tanner, and a Republican Congress put it beyond reach of any aid.

Chicago Herald (Ind.), July 2.—The pension claim agents' business consists of drumming up public sentiment in favor of pensions, quite as much as in railroading claims through the pension office and deducting ten per cent.

National Tribune (G. A. R.), Washington, July 3.—President Harrison has affixed his signature to the Disability Pension Bill, and it is now a law. It is creditable to the sincerity of his expressions of friendship for his old comrades that he suffered but three hours and a half to elapse after receiving the Bill before returning it to Congress with his approval.

The Houston, Texas, Post (Dem.), June 30.—The Presidential autograph has been appended to the so-called Dependent Pension Bill, but which is in reality the Service Pension Bill, in gauzy masquerade. The further we get from the war the more it costs. At the present ratio of increase it will soon be necessary to cede the country to the "old soldier" as part payment for saving it.

THE HENDRICKS MONUMENT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), July 2.—The memory of the distinguished statesman Thomas A. Hendricks was ceremonially honored yesterday by unveiling a monument of him in the city of Indianapolis, the capital of the State he long and ably represented in the highest councils of the nation. Although he was an uncompromising Democrat in politics, the demonstration was non-partisan, prominent Republicans vying with eminent Democrats in paying tribute to his sterling virtues.

Baltimore American (Rep.), July 4.—The Cleveland organs are indignant that Hill should have made the unveiling of Hendricks' monument the occasion of unveiling his own boom to the Indiana public.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), July 5.—Why was it deemed necessary for Mr. Turpie to enter into a defence of the patriotism of Mr. Hendricks? The most that can be said on this subject, consistently with truth, is that Mr. Hendricks' loyalty was not of a kind which burned in the breast of Lincoln, which inspired men like Sumner and Seward, and

which animated the rank and file of the Union armies. His was a very different kind of patriotism, and it was of that subdued and halting character which, in the absence of something stronger and better, would have given the rebels an easy victory. No amount of apology or explanation can wipe out that fact or efface the stain which attaches to it.

Public Ledger, Phila. (Ind. Rep.), July 4.—The movement to honor the distinguished life and services of Thomas A. Hendricks, which culminated on the first instant in the dedication, in the city of Indianapolis, by his countrymen, of an imposing memorial in bronze, was not less honorable to its promoters than to him to whom it was dedicated. The movement was not a partisan one, though Mr. Hendricks was a partisan through all the years of his public life. Probably no other political leader of his time and section, except Mr. Lincoln, enjoyed to the same general extent popular confidence. He was not so wise nor so great a man as Mr. Lincoln, but he was a big, generous, broad-natured, genial, honest man. He never betrayed a single trust or turned his back upon a friend or enemy.

Albany Times (Dem.), July 3.—Gov. Hill seems to have made an excellent impression in Indianapolis. His remarks at the unveiling of the Hendricks monument were in good taste, greatly to the point, and were a just tribute to the memory of one of the staunchest and most patriotic Democrats the present century has produced.

N. Y. Tribune (Rep.), July 6.—Gov. Hill says that there are no off years in politics. No off days either for that matter—for a man who can "improve" the unveiling of a statue to a dead party chieftain to make a stump speech in furtherance of his own political advancement.

New Haven Palladium (Rep.), July 3.—Gov. Hill, the irrepressible, has been visiting Indianapolis, where he took occasion to vitiate the atmosphere with his foul political breath. We have seldom read a more mendacious and inflammatory harangue, so thoroughly suffused with falsehood, misrepresentation and demagogism from beginning to end. For unadulterated, unprovoked lying we don't remember ever to have seen anything in print surpassing this.

Springfield Republican, July 4.—While his (Gov. Hill's) remarks on current Congressional issues were strictly orthodox from a Democratic view, he avoided altogether any discussion of those unpleasant themes which still vex the Western and Southwestern Democratic mind, and which must somehow be explained before Hill will be accepted as the Democratic Moses.

The Baltimore Sun (Ind.), July 3.—The speech of Governor Hill at Indianapolis affords cold comfort to the people who are endeavoring to push him forward as a rival of Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic nomination in 1892. The Governor seems to have definitely made up his mind to swim with the current instead of attempting to breast it. If Mr. Cleveland should happen, for one reason or another, to drop out of the contest, the Governor might hope to be carried onward to the goal at which he is aiming.

N. Y. Tribune (Rep.), July 5.—A disposition is manifested in some quarters to regard Gov-

ernor Hill's Indianapolis speech as "the first gun for '92." Yes, it would seem to resemble a good many of the guns known as toy pistols, with which the small boy of the period celebrated yesterday. It did not make much noise, but it hurt the gunner.

BISHOP POTTER'S ORATION.

Christian Union, N. Y., July 3.—Bishop Henry C. Potter did not, in his Phi Beta Kappa oration, discuss the doctrine of the historic episcopate, but he did more to commend it than has been done by any of the ecclesiastical debates upon that subject. If all bishops were endowed with the same clearness of vision, the same courage of conviction, and the same force of utterance, and were enabled to impart their gift by their apostolic benediction, we should make haste to enter the Episcopal Church and crave the laying on of apostolic hands.

New York Tribune (Rep.), July 7.—Senator Hawley's speech at Woodstock was a well-merited rebuke to political pessimists in America. Moralists like Bishop Potter, who consider it a public duty to declaim on academic occasions against the tendencies of American civilization, do not seem to be aware that while there have been misanthropic croakers at every stage of the Nation's history, there has been continuous progress in the art of government, in the enlightenment of society, and in the ethics of popular thought. Some of these clerical moralists need to be reminded sharply, that the scramble for office among politicians is not one whit more disgraceful than the swarming, intriguing and wire-pulling of ministers themselves, whenever there is a desirable rectorship or popular pulpit vacant.

Boston Post (Dem.), July 7.—"It is about time these pessimists stopped talking," said Senator Joseph R. Hawley in his Fourth of July speech at Woodstock, Conn. He referred to Bishop Potter, whose Phi Beta Kappa address the Connecticut politician undertook to belittle. The question seems to be whether the Bishop or the Senator is right in his estimate of the effect of the Pauper Pension Bill. This question was answered plainly enough in the debates upon the Bill; and the mad scramble of the claim agents, now that it has become a law, fully sustains the opinion that was formed of it. It is essentially a Claim Agents' Bill. It is also a degrading Bill, abolishing the honorable system which has obtained heretofore, and making no distinction between the veteran who has fought and suffered and the skulker who has sneaked from duty or has never gone to the front.

Christian Register, Boston, July 3.—Bishop Potter has uttered a timely word; but it will need to be said over and over again, and the press cannot do a better thing than to repeat it.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), July 1.—Two prominent men in this country gave expression to views last week on a political question. One was Bishop Potter of New York, the other was Senator Ingalls of Kansas. The Pension legislation, which is almost the only support the Republican party has left, was the subject under discussion, and the opin-

ions of the eloquent, thoughtful and patriotic churchman, it is almost needless to say, are incomparably sounder and more consistent with the principles of good government than those expressed by the adroit and unscrupulous politician.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATIONS.

N. Y. Sun (Dem.), July 9.—The Republican newspapers of Pennsylvania report sporadic cases of Democratic dissatisfaction with the Scranton ticket. We may be sure that they make quite as much of these cases as they are worth. It is natural that after so spirited and close a tussle as occurred before the Convention between the friends of Senator Wallace and the friends of Governor Pattison, some feeling of discontent should show itself on the part of those Democrats whose earnest hopes were disappointed.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), July 3.—There is nothing in Pattison's nomination to menace Republican success.

Syracuse Herald (Ind.), July 3.—The independent voter in Pennsylvania next fall will not have to hesitate long in casting his ballot for Governor. Ex-Governor Pattison, the Democratic candidate nominated yesterday, is plainly the superior of Mr. Delamater, the Republican nominee. Mr. Pattison represents the best elements of the Democratic party and Mr. Delamater the worst elements of the Republican party.

Providence Journal (Ind.), July 4.—Quayism is the vital issue in Pennsylvania this year, as Tweedism was in New York, and the Republican party will be wise, as well as patriotic, if it follow the example of the Democratic party in the latter State and unload a disgraceful burden at the cost of temporary defeat.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), July 3.—Pattison's chance depends wholly upon how many decent Republicans there are in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph (Ind.), July 3.—Those who in political conflicts look to men rather than to measures can find every satisfaction in the character, record and promise of the Democratic nominee, but the man who adjusts his ballot to a party prospectus will hesitate before committing himself to the principles, or lack of principles, which made up the Convention's confession of faith.

Springfield Republican, July 7.—The Pennsylvania election will give the country the best opportunity yet presented of determining how far the mere feeling of party loyalty will carry the average American voter. To the Pennsylvania Republicans is offered the single choice of voting to indorse Quay and all that he stands for, or of voting against his party.

THE NEW STATES.

Boston Post (Dem.), July 4.—By the approval of the bills admitting to the Union the Territories of Wyoming and Idaho, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is to-day celebrated in forty-four States, equal in political rights, but showing an absurd discrepancy in importance. The haste with which these last additions have been made does not involve such a scandal as in the case of Montana, in which a judicial decision in an election

case was evaded, but it is deliberately and intentionally indecent. The two Territories are hustled into the Union, not only while manifestly unfit to hold that position, but with an entire disregard of the customary preliminaries.

The Press, Philadelphia, (Rep.), July 4.—If the admission of Idaho and Wyoming is a little premature the Democrats have themselves to thank for it. It is certainly wiser and more just to admit States a little ahead of time than to keep them barred out for years after their qualifications for Statehood are proved ample and more than sufficient. Since the Democrats in Congress will not admit Territories which are fully qualified for Statehood when their vote is Republican, it is political wisdom to guard where it is possible against a repetition of their South Dakota tactics.

New York Staats Zeitung, July 7.—The two new States, Wyoming and Idaho, together have a voting population of 28,069. The First Congressional District of New York gave at the election of 1888 48,000 votes. Wyoming and Idaho send four Senators and two Representatives to Congress. No comment is needed.

Catholic Review, N. Y., July 12.—The Territory of Wyoming will soon become a State. There has been considerable haste in rushing through the act of admission, which has been a purely partisan measure. However, the Territory is entitled to Statehood at her own convenience, as soon as the proper conditions are fulfilled.

Providence Journal (Ind.), July 6.—It is extremely doubtful if there are twenty-five thousand legal voters in the new State of Idaho, but it doesn't matter if the majority of them are Republicans.

N. Y. Tribune, July 5.—Idaho could not have celebrated yesterday with more enthusiasm and red paint if she had been one of the thirteen original States. Bless her!

FOREIGN.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES.

London Times, June 28.—Compensation, not arbitration, is the only expedient which promises to get rid of this irritating state of things. But in what form will the French take their equivalent, if they are willing to take it at all, and to sacrifice their cherished ideas of making the Newfoundland fisheries a nursery for Norman and Breton sailors? Lord Salisbury has already reconciled our differences with Germany. Will he succeed in capping the Anglo-German agreement with another triumph of diplomacy?

N. Y. Observer (Relig.), July 3.—The Newfoundland trouble appears to be very much of the tempest-in-a-teapot order.

Le Figaro, Paris, June 16.—As public feeling in both England and France is ripe for an amicable settlement of the Newfoundland question, it would be a pity if for want of initiative on either side, the two powers were to allow themselves to slide down the incline that leads to dangerous quarters. The finest races have often been lost, by waiting too long with a favorite, who but for such restraint would have won at a canter.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, July 8.—Newfoundland is talking very boldly about getting up a revolution and shaking off the "foreign yoke," but the Newfoundlanders are not strong enough to do much by themselves, and cannot hope for assistance from this country. Mr. Blaine might trade off a section of Africa for Newfoundland, and thus settle the fishery question and relieve Newfoundlanders of their yoke. It is true we have no African territory to use in the exchange, but neither have the other nations that are dealing so freely in that real estate.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Herald, July 7.—England must understand that no consideration will induce the Newfoundlanders to submit to the outrageous invasion of her rights. The Bait Act, then, is the key to our position and we must enforce it rigidly. The pretensions of France are preposterous and are merely set up to annoy and worry us into repealing it.

N. Y. Tribune, July 5.—Sir James Ferguson's statement in the House of Commons as to the instructions issued by the British Government to its naval commander at the Newfoundland station is neither candid nor valuable. The question is not what they are to do generally to keep the peace, but what they are to do toward enforcing the obnoxious *modus vivendi*. That is the only question concerning which there is a present interest. If England has ordered her marines to enforce the new French claim against her own colonists, they are surely entitled to know it.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Tagesspost, Gratz, Moravia, June 27.—When England requires reforms within her realms, she gives precedence to the Liberal party. When she needs to take a firm position against foreign powers she calls the Tories to the helm. From the present ascendancy of Toryism it would seem that England is preparing for some international work.

THE ZANZIBAR QUESTION.

Le Figaro, Paris, June 21.—Already diplomats see that what it is agreed to call the "understanding" between England and Germany, contains a clause incompatible with existing treaties with France, under which both England and Germany are bound to respect the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. This is a part of the too fine diplomacy of the age. Among private persons such conduct has a name; among governments it has not; but it must not be said any longer that England has not joined the triple alliance. This affair at Zanzibar smells strong of a triple alliance, which though pacific in name is leading the world into inextricable complications.

PRESERVING THE PEACE.

Welt-Blatt, Vienna, June 20.—The Minister of War in Austria requires millions "to preserve the peace of Europe." The Minister of War in Germany requires the same for the same purpose. They get what they demand, and we are assured that there are no war clouds on the horizon of international politics. It is an expensive and severely taxing peace that

it needs cannon and bayonets and millions of soldiers to maintain it.

Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, June 24.—The oppression of militarism is becoming fateful. The European nations are simply groaning under the burden of military taxation. Beside the millions of money that are required for military purposes, millions of men in the flower of youth and strength are kept at soldiers' exercises, while in peaceful pursuits they might promote the wealth and the thrift of Europe. Where will all this end? When the steam accumulates in the kettle, it blows off the cover.

AUSTRIA AND SERBIA.

Dresdner Nachrichten, June 18.—The fight between Austria and Serbia is becoming keener every day; it has at present the form of a struggle against importations from one country into the other. Austria prohibited the importation of swine from Serbia. Serbia threatens to interfere with the transportation of goods from Austria into Turkey. Hereupon Austria responds that it will prohibit all other importations from Serbia if the puny Slavonian government do not hold its peace. Sicker than the Servian swine is the diplomatic relation between the two countries. But we cannot think ill of Austria since Serbia deports itself like a dog set against her by Russia.

Pester Lloyd, June 20.—The progress which Serbia and its neighboring provinces have made for the last ten years is an evidence of the civilizing influence of Austria's suzerainty. Ten years ago that region constituted a piece of Central Africa in the South of Europe. Now it is dotted with schools and factories, and crossed over in all directions by a network of railroads. This circumstance is a loud and imperative call, "Hands off," to the greedy and selfish pretensions of Russia.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Bullionist, London, June 28.—The session of the Cape Parliament were opened on Thursday last by the new Governor, Sir Henry Loch. Its opening words were only an echo of the note of prosperity which has been ringing through the whole of South Africa for so many months now, and which enabled the Governor to anticipate—from the fact that though a considerable reduction in taxation had been made last year, the public revenue was steadily rising—that even in the face of a large increase of expenditure, as compared with previous periods, there would be a large credit balance at the close of this financial year. The increase of revenue warrants the introduction of bills for the amelioration of the condition of the lepers, the taking of a census, the extension of the advantages of education, the establishment of a school of mines, and of a department of agriculture in the Ministry, and of irrigation works. But the most important part of the speech is that which embraces a wide scheme of railway extension in the colony which will thoroughly develop its own resources, thus making it independent of the outside world for the supply of coal and other things, whose production here will do much to cheapen the cost of the production of those minerals and metals, the winning of which is likely to be the main

industry and the great attraction of South Africa for many years to come.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

N. Y. Times (Ind.), July 6.—The Louisiana Lottery Company was chartered by the first Legislature of the State chosen under the Reconstruction acts of 1867. The exclusive privilege of selling lottery tickets in the State was granted to it for a period of twenty-five years, and the charter expires at the end of 1892. Now the lottery company proposes to the people and the legislators of Louisiana to work its machinery for gathering tribute from the moral weakness and the delusive hopes of people all over the country, and turn over to the State \$1,250,000 a year for twenty-five years to the relief of legitimate taxation. This is an immense bribe offered to a whole State and intended to buy the action of the Legislature and of the people.

Inter-Ocean, Chicago (Rep.), July 5.—Poor old Louisiana! A year from now and no one outside of a penitentiary will rise to do her honor.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), July 3.—The Louisiana Lottery managers have bought their measure through the popular branch of the State Legislature and there is no doubt of their success in the Senate. No boodle scheme of like magnitude has ever been known in the annals of legislation. The managers beside paying the enormous bribe of twenty-five million dollars to the State treasury, have expended millions more in purchasing legislators. We call upon Uncle Sam to pulverize the Louisiana Lottery. He can do it.

N. Y. Mail and Express, July 8.—Gov. Nicholls of Louisiana has vetoed the Lottery bill, as it was expected he would. His veto message is a scathing arraignment of the Lottery and the Legislature, and if they ever did such a thing in Louisiana, some of the legislators would have been compelled to blush for shame as they read it.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, July 6.—What the State of Louisiana will get from the Lottery syndicate has been made public, but nothing has been said about what the legislators who voted for the Lottery bill got. Still there is no doubt that they are satisfied.

Baltimore American, July 8.—The danger of the Louisiana Lottery Company to the country at large can be seen when it is known that only three per cent. of its tickets are sold in Louisiana. Its iniquitous grasp is on the entire continent, from which it draws more than twenty million dollars annually. It is the biggest gambling concern in the world. Its profits are twice as large as those of Monaco, and they are increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a year. The perpetuation of this evil will be an incalculable misfortune.

The Philadelphia Press, July 8.—In fact, at whatever point Louisiana is approached it shows an advance in the past ten years of from 20 to 100 per cent. Population, valuation, crops, railroads, bank clearings and commerce have all increased. Yet we are assured that the "poverty-stricken" State has no option

but to take the bribe offered by the lottery company. The plea is the flimsiest of pretexts. Louisiana is deliberately selling its honor for a paltry sum at a time when its progress leaves this venal prostitution without a shadow of an excuse.

Cincinnati Times-Star, July 2.—The *Times-Democrat*, of New Orleans, resents the opposition of the press of the country to the proposed license of the Louisiana gamblers, and says it is an "impudent interference." Indeed! And has the press of the whole country no concern in an infamous proposition which contemplates a raid on every credulous and ignorant citizen between the two oceans, the lakes and the gulf?

TEMPERANCE.

N. Y. Times (Ind.), July 3.—The Democratic Convention in Maine reassembled yesterday and adopted a resolution in favor of resubmitting to a vote of the people the prohibition amendment of the Constitution adopted six years ago. This is likely to bring the general question of prohibition into the State canvass. It is probable that if a full and fair expression of the views of the people on this question could be obtained in the State of Maine, it would be against the continuance of the policy of prohibition.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), July 2.—Statistics exhibit an increasing consumption of intoxicating liquors in the French capital, with a corresponding multiplication of the resultant evils. Within the last thirty years, the consumption has been trebled, and in the past decade doubled. As the result of this enormous amount of liquor consumed, crime, disease, insanity and suicide have alarmingly increased. This is a sad picture. Paris has enough of demoralizing agencies without this demon of intemperance working her physical, mental and moral destruction.

Boston Post (Dem.), July 2.—Since the Supreme Court's "original package" decision a certain intractable portion of the citizens of Kansas has had so much to say about "the higher law" that the rest of the country is curious to know what it means. During the recent trouble at Ottawa between the Prohibitionists and an "original package" saloon-keeper, Pomona came forward with an offer of five hundred men to join the threatened "revolution" at Ottawa. In other words, "the higher law" of the Kansas Prohibitionists seems to be nothing but the ordinary mode of procedure commonly known as "lynch law," a definition that mightily abates its dignity.

Pall Mall Gazette, London, June 25.—The Temperance Party has good reason to feel proud this morning. They have killed the principle of Compensation. They have defeated Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Goschen. Twice, therefore, has the Temperance Party triumphed over even the strongest governments, and the most powerful interests. It is a great victory; full of encouragement not for the Temperance advocates only, but for all causes which have moral convictions behind them.

United Presbyterian Pittsburgh, July 3.—The longer there is experience with high license in this State, as the law is generally applied, the

greater the dissatisfaction of the friends of temperance. The bottle and keg features of the business are producing more demoralization than the saloon.

Witness, N. Y. (Relig.), July 2.—It is sadly amusing to observe the glee with which the daily papers chuckle over the havoc which the original package decision is making with prohibition laws, and record the triumphs of the original package vendors over State ordinances, remembering at the same time that these same papers have for years been persistently maintaining that prohibition does not prohibit, but means only free rum.

N. Y. Sun (Dem.), July 7.—The Democratic platform in Maine calls for the submission of the question of prohibition or license to popular vote. If there were really such a thing as prohibition in Maine, there would have been a popular vote against it years before this.

Montreal Witness, July 2.—The abandonment by the Imperial Government of the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill, or, as the Opposition persisted in terming it, the Publicans' Compensation Bill, completes the victory of the temperance people of the United Kingdom over their enemies, in one of the most insidious and dangerous attacks ever made upon the cause of prohibition.

The Voice, N. Y., (Prohib.), July 3.—About once in every six months the daily Press make the discovery, always new and startling, that the Prohibitionists have confessed that Prohibition in Maine is very loosely enforced. Of course it is; the columns of *The Voice* have time and again furnished ample evidence of that fact. But so is the law against bribery very loosely enforced, if we are to believe *The Times*, in Congressman Reed's district in Maine. Why does not *The Post* observe, therefore, that "there is no room for further argument of the question," and declare that the law prohibiting bribery is a failure and must be repealed? Why does it require from the law prohibiting the sale of liquor what is not required from any other law on the statute books—namely, that the law enforce itself. The very fact that with the lax enforcement in Maine, the law has succeeded as it has in checking drinking so that there is not, according to Neal Dow, one-twentieth as much liquor drunk as before the law was passed, is the best kind of a vindication of the law. What would it not do, if it had behind it a party determined on its enforcement?

American Hebrew, N. Y., July 3.—Strictly speaking, I am satisfied that, except a passage or two in the Proverbs of Solomon, which are not necessarily the product of Hebrew thought—since proverbs migrate from nation to nation—no temperance lesson in the usual sense of the term can be drawn from the Old Testament.

In accordance with this brighter view which the Old Testament and the Talmud take of wine, the Jewish ceremonial law prescribes the drinking of wine on every festive occasion.

The causes of drunkenness are manifold and various; but the most prevalent and at the same time most pernicious of its causes, is a desire to drown sorrow. To such desire the Jew is a stranger.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

The London Times, June 27.—The Conference has, however, done a great and important work in controlling the European influx into Africa, and in preparing as far as may be for the orderly development of the native races. When the difficulty is considered of reconciling the prejudices and interests of seventeen different States, it is easy to understand that many compromises were unavoidable. Even where actual measures are weak a basis has been laid for future extension, and principles of permanent value and wide application have been authoritatively established.

ANTI-STRIKE UNION.

Prager Tagblatt, June 27.—An Anti-Strike Union has been formed in Hamburg. Its object will be to advocate the concession of all justifiable demands of the laborers, to promote measures of sanitation in the dwellings of the poor and the comfort of the laboring men—but to discountenance strikes. The most influential business corporations of Hamburg and Altona have joined this Union. It is hoped that by a judicious and thoughtful pursuit of its plans, this Union will pave the way for an amicable understanding between capital and labor.

RELIGIOUS.

ELOCUTION IN THE PULPIT.

St. Louis Christian Advocate, July 2.—If some preachers—yes, many—of the present day would devote a little time to close study of the plain rules of elocution and be natural—be themselves, preach in their natural tones of voice, and no louder than it is necessary to be distinctly heard—they would thereby confer a great favor on themselves, and a still greater favor upon their congregations. Scores of them are killing themselves by inches by their unnecessarily loud manner of preaching. No matter whether the congregation is large or small, the tone of voice is the same, and often to the great annoyance of their hearers. Be serious, be earnest, have your subject well in hand, and then deliver your message in tones of animated conversation, just loud enough to be distinctly heard by the congregation present, and thus avoid screaming or hissing and whispering. Be natural.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Living Church, Chicago, July 5.—The utterances of the chief promoters of the revision of the Presbyterian formularies, such as Drs. Schaff, Van Dyke, and Vincent, left very little doubt that the real purpose of the agitation at its inception was to get rid of Calvinism. At first sight it seemed surprising that the staunchest opponents of the movement should suddenly have changed front at the Saratoga Assembly, and headed by Dr. Patton have joined hands with the revisionists. But a close study of the proceedings goes far to show that this was in reality a brilliant stroke of policy. By means of it, the anti-revisionists would seem to have gained control of the whole movement, at least for the present. The Assembly is committed to a policy of revision, to be sure, but a revision in

which the fundamentals of Calvinism are to be left intact. The tenet of infant damnation perhaps will have to be modified—and more is involved in that than appears at first sight—and there is to be some recognition of the fact that God is a God of love. Beyond these points it does not seem likely that the revision will be carried, if the present committee can have its way.

RELIGIOUS CRITICISM.

Catholic Mirror, Balt., July 5.—Wouldn't it be more consistent—not to say sensible—for our Presbyterian friends to adjourn all criticism of the Catholic religion until they have definitely decided what their own religious belief is, or is to be?

THE GREEK CHURCH.

Northwestern Presbyterian, Minneapolis, July 5.—The Greek Catholic Church is considered the mossiest back number in all Christendom. Yet even its patriarchs and popes are thrilled with the movement toward a cessation of schism, and a visible unity of the Church of Christ on earth.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

Christian Register, Boston, July 3.—The question of how long man has been on this planet has, from a philosophical standpoint, little to do with his immediate personal relations to God. That it has theological as well as geological importance is mainly because in Bible chronology it is distinctly taught that man has not existed more than six thousand years upon the globe. The claims of scientists of an earlier origin for man were therefore stoutly disputed by Biblical students. But what scientific men could not do with tongue and pen they could do with the pick and spade. They resolutely went to work and dug the ancient man and his household utensils out of his geological grave. They put him on the witness-stand, and he has irresistibly carried the jury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THRIVING CITIES.

Chicago News, July 5.—Not Rome sitting upon her seven hills; not Venice, the crowned capital of the mistress of the seas; not Athens, the seat of learning and culture—not one or all of these ever presented to the world such promise of greatness as does this young city, erstwhile a village of the prairies, now the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley.

Inter-Ocean, Chicago, July 5.—Mark it down that in twenty years from date Chicago will lead New York by 500,000 population.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, July 4.—The high-water mark in building for this city was reached last month, when permits were issued for buildings aggregating a total estimated cost of \$2,104,800. This is nearly double the highest monthly record ever reached before.

Kansas City Times, July 3.—Kansas City, Kan., will loudly celebrate to-day the fact that she is the Queen of the Kansas Corral. Kansas City is a name to conjure by.

The Argus, Albany, July 6.—The city of Albany still continues business at the old

stand, even if some of its boys are laid up temporarily for repairs.

Detroit Tribune, July 3.—Wanted—The name of a city whose actual population is anywhere near up to the "estimated."

N. Y. Tribune, July 7.—Can a man be shaved on Sunday? In Philadelphia, according to a decision just rendered by Judge Pennypacker, he cannot, unless he shaves himself. Barbers in Philadelphia may as well take a vacation on Sunday forenoon hereafter.

N. Y. Sun, July 9.—The weather in the West seems to be making the greatest effort of its life to get hot enough to make St. Paul and Minneapolis unclench, and suspend the Padded Census man until cooler times bring cooler tempers. But the severed Twins do not cease to kick and scream and pull each other's hair.

N. Y. Tribune, July 5.—The largest city in the Empire State gives congratulations to the largest city in New Jersey—New York to Newark, greeting! Newark's growth has been of the solid and realistic variety; there has been nothing of the artificial about it—no annexing of contiguous territory more or less sparsely inhabited. Newark now has about 182,000 inhabitants.

EDUCATION.

Christian Advocate, N. Y., July 3.—The advantages enjoyed by the young people of this generation impose on them serious obligations. To whom much is given of him much will be required. A few days ago Recorder Smyth, of this city, pronounced sentence on a gentleman who had been convicted of embezzling \$30,000. Before the announcement of the penalty the Recorder said to the prisoner: "Your talents, education and surroundings were such that you should have known how to live an honest life. You have not the excuse of the criminal who comes into court without education and with surroundings which tend to abase him." Education and favorable surroundings will not save men, but woe to those who from good schools, homes and churches turn aside to folly.

Lewiston, Me. Journal, July 5.—The future of the Nation depends upon the products of its schools and universities. If the educated men of the country will stand together, they can exert an influence out of proportion to their numbers. It behooves politicians to note a drift of interest on the part of educated men toward practical affairs. They may be sneered at as theorists and dreamers, but no one who attends such gatherings of alumni, as have been held in the past week from Maine to the Mississippi, can come away and belittle the power of these men.

Baltimore American (Rep.), July 3.—The remarkable development of the Chautauqua Summer School, which has gone far beyond what its enthusiastic founders dared to hope for, is one of the most significant evidences of an increasing harmony between science and religion.

N. Y. Tribune, July 5.—The petition which has been presented to the Brooklyn Board of Education in behalf of larger salaries for teachers in the primary grade is clearly entitled to attentive consideration. The fact is coming to be recognized that the best talent and attain-

ments are necessary for the successful teaching of young children at the period of life when observation is most acute and memory most spontaneous and impressible.

N. Y. Tribune, July 8.—At the opening of the State Teachers' Association at Saratoga last evening, the annual educational address was made by President Seth Low, of Columbia College, who took for his subject "The Relation of the State and Locality to Public Education." He said that the ideal of a nation made wise, patriotic, tolerant, self-respectful by the general education of its children, is an ideal worth striving for, is an ideal which begets high endeavor, while it demands it. "In the State of New York we are singularly fortunate, as I conceive, in having at hand in the Regents of the University, thanks to Alexander Hamilton and his colleagues, a body competent to secure for the schools of the State at large the advantages of this general oversight and control. We are only beginning to learn, I think, of how great value the University of the State may be to all our schools, if we will only let it be. I plead, then, not only for progressive and enterprising localities, but for a live University of the State of New York, a university which will furnish at once a worthy standard and a wise guidance, and will impart to every locality the splendid vigor and the high aspirations of the people of the Empire State."

WOMEN IN BATTLE.

N. Y. Sun, July 6.—For the first time white men have this year met the famous women soldiers of Dahomey in battle. It was said of them years ago that they were the best fighters in the Dahoman army; and the French, who last spring withstood their perfectly reckless assaults upon the fortifications around Kotonou and at Atchoupa, are of the same opinion. The reports of these battles that have appeared in the *Journal Officiel* give a vivid idea of the fighting qualities of these fierce Amazons, who, poorly armed as they are, have swarmed up to the French lines with furious courage and left their dead almost on the earthworks of the enemy.

It was on March 4, in front of the little forts of piles and earth defending the land side of Kotonou, that the French got their first vivid impression of the valor of the women soldiers. Their sleeveless tunics of blue or white native cloth, their skirts falling to the knee, and their short trousers made it easy to distinguish them from the nearly naked warriors. "These harpies fought with incredible fury," says one report of the battle. Dying women caught some of the French soldiers by the legs and tried to throw them down and stab them with their swords. The bodies of nearly 200 women were scattered over that little plain. Sixty-eight of them lay within a gun's length of the fortifications. The French had proven to their satisfaction that the Amazons of Dahomey are no mean adversaries.

MEDICO-LEGAL OBJECTIONS TO EMBALMING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Lancet, London, June 28.—Attention has recently been drawn in transatlantic contemporaries to the difficulties which the present fashion of having bodies roughly embalmed

shortly after death throws in the way of any toxicological inquiry as to the cause of death. It appears to be the custom for the undertaker, very soon after the breath has left the body, to pour into the mouth and into the chief cavities a quantity of a strong solution of arsenic and corrosive sublimate, to delay decomposition. It is already evident that the medico-legal objection is not merely a theoretical one. In a recent number of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* a physician mentions a case in which a young married woman died with symptoms which were held to point to arsenical poisoning. Unfortunately, none of the vomited matter had been saved, and before a post-mortem examination was made and the viscera handed over to an analyst, the undertaker had, as a matter of routine, introduced a large quantity of preserving fluid containing arsenic into the body, so that the analyst's examination and report were entirely valueless. It seems likely that measures will be taken to prevent this method of embalming until an unequivocal certificate as to the cause of death has been given by the medical man in charge of the case.

FAST STEAMER.

Bullionist, London, June 28.—Our French friends are jubilating on account of a fast passage made by a French built steamer engaged in the fruit trade between Dieppe and New Haven. The new steamer is called *Caen*, and was built to do the passage in five hours. On her first voyage she did the trip in 3 hours 48 minutes. The self-satisfaction here is perfectly justifiable. By the way, talking about steamers for the fruit trade, whatever has become of that wonderful line of steamers which was going to trade between this country and the West Indies, and do the trip so quickly that Londoners would have freshly picked bananas daily—or something near it?

THE MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 7.—Sudden changes from extreme heat to uncomfortable chilliness may assist the signal service to show that the mean—and it is mean—temperature preserves the average, but that will not pacify the average man, who cannot appreciate that sweltering one day and shivering the next jointly constitute enjoyment of a happy medium.

PRESIDENT CARNOT AND HIS PHOTOS.

Henri Rochefort, L'Intransigeant, Paris, June 21.—France, not to say Europe, is literally inundated with portraits of President Carnot. There have never been so many copies printed of a successful novel as there have been made portraits of the Chief of the State. Well! we shall take permission to observe that this avalanche, this rain of Carnots is not only excessive, but unconstitutional. The President sends his portrait to the Mayors, the workshops, the schools, as if he was purely and simply King of France. Now, if the Monarchy is represented by the image of the sovereign, the Republic is not represented by the head or the bust of the President, but by a woman, wearing, generally, on her head a Phrygian cap, and whose figure is made agreeable by a rotundity altogether lacking in the meagre figure of M. Carnot. It is the portrait of the Republic, and not his own that he ought to send to those whom he desires to honor with a souvenir.

Book Digests and Reviews.

The Life of George H. Stuart. Written by himself. Edited by Robt. Ellis Thompson, D.D. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co. 383 pp. 1890.

The remarkable feature of this autobiography is that its author, while graphically presenting the incidents in which he has participated, and bringing out clearly the people with whom he has had close relations, seems always to keep himself modestly in the background, as if his own personality were of little consequence, while God, country and humanity were everything.

Its subject was born in a farm house in County Down, Ireland, in 1816. His parents were rigid members of the Associate Presbyterian (or Seceder) Church, and intended that George should enter the ministry; but this was prevented by the death of his father in 1825. Young George continued to live with his mother, a most pious Christian woman, and to attend school until he reached fifteen, when it was decided that he should join his older brothers and sisters in America.

After a passage of sixty-one days in the ship *Tuscarora* he arrived, with his older brother David and his brother-in-law Wm. H. Scott, in Philadelphia September 1, 1831, where he found a home with his brother and sister. Here he spent six years in the service of the mercantile house of Stuart Brothers in traveling and otherwise, and was admitted as junior partner on New Year's Day, 1837. The firm had extended connections, or branches, in New York, Manchester and Liverpool. In travelling upon the firm's business he would not permit himself to travel on Sunday. While in Pittsburgh he listened to a forcible temperance discourse, which decided him never again to use wine as a beverage, and during all his life he never broke the resolution, but took a great and active interest in promoting the cause of temperance, spending large sums of money for that object, becoming the close personal friend and supporter of John B. Gough.

Mr. Stuart, almost immediately on his arrival in Philadelphia, had become a regular attendant at Dr. Samuel B. Wylie's Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which his sister, Mrs. Scott, was a member, and also became a member of the Sunday-school, where, in 1834, he became a teacher. In 1835 he made a public profession of religion and united with the Church and was made superintendent of the Sunday-school. In 1837 he was married to Miss Dennison, a native of Philadelphia and a member of the same Church as himself. From time to time he held nearly every office in the gift of his Church, being ordained a ruling elder in 1842, a position he held until the time of his death.

He was a leader in every good work of his Church and Sabbath-school, but his work in the service of the Master did not stop with his own Church. It was constantly reaching out toward broader fields, for which his untiring brain and ample purse were always ready. Foreign missions, the anti-slavery movement, home missions, the Young Men's Christian Association, all claimed his attention and earnest efforts. He became very early the treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions and the publisher of its organ, the *Banner of the Covenant*.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was organized by a national convention which met in Philadelphia on the 4th of December, 1833, and young Stuart took a very lively interest in the movement, though against the wishes of many business friends who believed it would hurt the business of the house. He was largely instrumental in organizing a Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, which lasted up to the formation of the Republican party. Finding they could get no church or hall in which to hold meetings, the society erected a large building known as Pennsylvania Hall. In May, 1838, a large hall built by the society was burned by a mob. About the same time the negroes of the city were threatened with mob violence, and Mr. Stuart was one of the first to shoulder his gun in their defence.

In the Summer of 1854, Mr. Stuart took measures to call a meeting to organize a Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia. It was organized, and he was elected its first president. Soon a permanent secretary was wanted who should give his whole time to the work, and the name of John Wanamaker, then a clerk in a clothing store, was mentioned as being just the man. The only objection was want of funds, but Mr. Stuart said: "Secure the man; I will see that his salary is paid." He was secured, and did remarkable work in organizing and building up the Association.

In 1855 Mr. Stuart went to Paris (it being his seventh trip to Europe) as a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, where he was treated with most distinguished consideration.

In 1856 he was nominated to represent his district in Congress, but declined, though the nomination was equivalent to election.

It was the War of the Rebellion, however, which brought the subject of this autobiography most prominently before the country. As the Chief Organizer and President of the Christian Commission, which served so faithfully and efficiently all through the war, he performed his most distinguished services. During this time he raised by his own efforts hundreds of thousands of dollars which were employed to minister to the wants, both temporal and spiritual, of our soldiers in the field. The great value of the services of this noble organization cannot be told, nor can words do justice to the heroic sacrifices by which it was maintained. The organization distributed in money and goods \$6,291,707. To this must be added the unpaid services of most of the 4,859 agents and delegates, besides nearly 200 Christian women, who had been sent to the front or to hospitals, most of them without compensation.

But the greatest results are those which cannot be put into figures and statistics. No one counted the dying men whose thoughts had been turned to the Saviour, or the men whose life in the army might have been ruined but for the Christian influences and teachings which the Commission had brought to bear, or the men who had paid no heed to the offers of mercy at home, but accepted them when they were presented in the face of imminent danger and possible death.

During the war Mr. Stuart became the close personal friend of President Lincoln, Vice-President Colfax, Gen. Grant and most of the prominent generals of the army, from many of whom he had autograph letters. His relations with Gen. Grant were particularly close and friendly, it being through his instrumentality and liberality that a beautiful house was presented to the General in Philadelphia, in recognition of which Gen. Grant presented to him the log cabin occupied as headquarters at City Point, Va., and which now adorns Fairmount Park. He was twice offered a place in Grant's Cabinet, but declined; though he did finally accept an appointment as one of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mr. Stuart had been from the age of twenty-eight a great sufferer from spasmodic asthma.

He died on April 11, 1890, and it is the saddest page of this life history that the man who had given away several princely fortunes in the service of humanity, should have, by the failure of his firm in 1879, died comparatively poor. He did not murmur at the change, however, except to express regret at the loss of his beautiful home.

Truthfully expressive of his life are the following lines, found in his letter-case a few days after his death:

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heavens that bend above me,
And the good that I can do;
For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrongs that lack resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

The Influence of Sea Power in History. By Captain A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 557. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

In outward form, this volume is a handsome octavo, beautifully printed in large, clear type on a fair-margined page, with four maps, twenty-one diagrams or plans of naval battles, a good table of contents, and an index. The author is already known as one of the scholarly and scientific officers of our navy. "The Gulf and the Inland Waters," in the Scribner's series of "Our Navy in the Civil War," is from his pen.

Every chapter of the present work shows the highly accomplished master of the naval art, thoroughly alert to the inventions and possibilities of the hour, yet holding clearly before him the lessons of the ages as well as of the day. As a student of man's mastery of the sea as well as of the land, Captain Mahan enters a protest against the tendency of closet historians to deal almost entirely with the phenomena of land-movements, of governments and armies. Or, if the historiographer treats of the sea power held by the strong nations, it is either to utilize the dramatic incidents of ship battles, or to generalize vaguely about power on the ocean as a factor in determining epochs. Instead of generalizing, the author here boldly attempts to seek out and show the exact bearing of the use and control of the sea at critical junctures. By a detailed study of special instances, the effect of a nation's mastery of the sea is made clear by an analysis of the conditions at the given moment. He not only shows that Nelson won Trafalgar, but he explains how his fleet happened (?) to be there just when needed, and how such a fleet, such sailors and such sea-kings were in existence, and on time. While Thomas Arnold is content to draw comparison between Hannibal against Rome, and Napoleon against England, as in both cases "the struggle of the highest individual genius against the resources and institutions of a great nation," and Creasy to broaden the comparison by pointing out numerous details of likeness, especially that both Scipio and Wellington fought in Spain, overthrew the lieutenants before meeting the chief, and restored their countrymen's confidence in arms when shaken by a series of reverses, Captain Mahan adds the most significant though forgotten fact, that "in both cases the mastery of the sea rested with the victor." At the critical moment, while the Romans sent their legions unmolested by sea from Italy to Spain, Hamilcar could not reinforce Hannibal except by a long and wearying land route. The Romans defeated the Carthaginians because they had first won the sea.

In his introductory chapter the author opens all ancient history with the eye of a historian who has spent his life on ships and at sea or near ports, and who understands all about wind, tide, weather-gage, bases of supply and coal-

ing-stations. Amid the unsettled naval opinions of to-day, he points out the permanence of the teachings of history, showing the elements which abide, whether the struggle is in triremes, sailing ships or steel steamers. In his discussion of the elements of sea power, he pictures the sea as a great common, shows the advantage of water-carriage over that of land, the dependence of commerce upon secure seaports, and the power of the sea-using nation to develop colonies, using England, Holland and France to illustrate the strength and limitations of sea-control and colony-building.

As the chief interests of the United States are in internal development, it is naturally weak in sea-power and is in danger of blockade. The distance separating our country from other great powers, though in one sense a protection is also a snare. In the subject of the Central American Isthmus will probably be found the quickening motive for the birth of an American navy. While in tactics and methods everything is transient, in strategy principles remain unchangeable. The nature of war remains the same, and the personal equation is sure always to be found, whatever new combinations of invention or circumstances may arise. The United States should so far possess sea-power for its permanence, that the conditions of trade and commerce should remain as far as possible unaffected by an external war. In order to do this, the enemy must be kept not only out of our ports, but far away from our coasts.

This is the real thesis, which in twelve fascinating chapters Captain Mahan maintains with an amazing wealth of illustration, and in narratives of naval campaigns told by a philosophical sailor-student of history. He goes into the detail of the Anglo-Dutch, Anglo-French, Anglo-Spanish and various other wars of "successions" to thrones, and pictures vividly the sea fights, whether in ship duels or squadron and fleet engagements. The era treated is that of the sailing ship from 1660 to 1783, the close of the Revolutionary war. In a word, we have here European history as made or modified by the possession of sea power, for while the data is largely descriptive and brilliantly so, the main stress is laid upon the causes of success, and the background of public policy which creates navies is clearly photographed. The author is happy in showing the quality of the victorious ships and men, and in explaining why the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor Heaven always on the side of the heaviest cannonades. Sea-power is not gained by a mere vote of money, a sudden determination of policy, but by a study of all the elements of success in the mighty problem, the long training of a large body of men, at home on the waves in storm or in calm, the power to concentrate strength at the critical juncture, and a national willingness to exert the means or preparation and readiness. In the struggle for the vast kingdoms of peninsular Asia "France was forced to give up her conquests for want of a navy, and England saved her position by her sea-power," as she holds it to-day. The same formula explains why France failed and Great Britain won in America. Even commerce-destroying is but a secondary and indecisive policy compared with the maintenance of a navy powerful in ships and men. Even Washington wrote in 1781: "Whatever efforts are made by the land armies, the navy must have the casting vote in the present conflict."

The superiority of the British tactics and strategy in the early part of the Revolutionary war overwhelmed the Americans and seemed to make the renewal of the authority of the crown over the colonies certain, the superiority of the French naval tactics and strategy in the latter part of the war gave us Yorktown and peace. The final chapter is devoted to a masterly critical discussion of the maritime war of 1778, so inextricably associated with the American Revolution. The whole work is not merely one of naval history, but of naval philosophy, which makes the past shed a broad light on the needs of to-day and the possibilities of the future.

Index of Periodical Literature.

American Old Testament Scholars; Willis J. Beecher, Rev. Professor J. S. Riggs, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Andersonville, A Yankee in, Pictures by W. Taber, T. H. Mann, M.D., Century, July.
 Anglomaniacs, II., Pictures by C. D. Gibson, Century, July.
 Artists, At a Dinner of, R. H. Stoddard, Century, July.
 Atkinson's, Mr., rejoinder to George, Mr., Edward Atkinson, Century, July.
 Bacon, Nathaniel, the Patriot of 1676. Pictures by Allegra Eggleston, and from old prints, Edward Eggleston, Century, July.
 Bay View, Francis F. Baker, Home-Maker, July.
 Beecher, Prof. Willis Judson, D.D., Portrait of, Frontispiece, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Bee-Keeping by Women, No. 1, Hester M. Poole, Home-Maker, July.
 Belief and Hope, Rev. James K. Applebee, Unitarian, July.
 Best Intentions, With the, Marion Harland, Home-Maker, July.
 Biblical Notes, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Book Notices, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Bottle, To Define a, F. Milner Fothergill, Home-Maker, July.
 Brain-Worker's Plait, Poem, Estelle Thomson, Home-Maker, July.
 Bruno, Giordano, in Prison, Charlotte C. Eliot, Unitarian, July.
 Buried Thought, Helen Thayer Hutcheson, Century, July.
 Canning and Preserving Vegetables, Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Table Talk, July.
 Capricious Washington, K. B., Table Talk, July.
 Cherries, Poems, Henry Tyrrell, Home-Maker, July.
 Chorea, Unusual Cases of, Possibly Involving the Spinal Cord. S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., and Charles W. Burr, M.D., Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease.
 Christ, The Life and Times of, William R. Harper and George S. Goodspeed, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Civil Service Reform, Obstacles to, Walter M. Ferriss, Forum, July.
 Contributed Notes, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Current New Testament Literature, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Current Old Testament Literature, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Dining Here and There, Howard Paul, Table Talk, July.
 Dinners for Four Persons for One Dollar, S. T. Rorer, Table Talk, July.
 Disciple, Poem, Maria Couthouy Smith, Home-Maker, July.
 Enigma, Table Talk, July.
 Emory's, James, Independence Day, Virginia Franklin, Home-Maker, July.
 Expository Preaching, Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Fashionable Craze, Kate Catherwood, Table Talk, July.
 Fashionable Luncheon and Tea Toilets, Tillie May Forney, Table Talk, July.
 Fashion Notes for July, Table Talk, July.
 Fate, or That Supper did the Mischief, Ray Richmond, Table Talk, July.
 Formative Influences, Prof. John Tyndall, Forum, July.
 French Salons, The Women of the, Portraits and drawing by A. Brennan, Amelia Gere Mason, Century, July.
 Friend Olivia, IX., Amelia E. Barr, Century, July.
 Future, The Newspaper of the, Noah Brooks, Forum, July.
 General Notes and Notices, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Gerrymanndering, The Art of, Walter C. Hamm, Forum, July.
 Gunpowder and Its successors, Commander F. M. Barber, Forum, July.
 "Hamlet," A Short Study of, James E. Murdoch, Forum, July.
 Heavens and the Earth and all the Host of Them, The Genesis of the, I., Professor James D. Dana, LL.D., O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Heliotrope, Poem, Frank Dempster Sherman, Illus. by Walter Satterlee, Home-Maker, July.
 Honor and the Fourth, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Illus. by O. S. Parsons, Home-Maker, July.
 Housekeepers' Inquiries, Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Table Talk, July.
 How Religion Arises, Eliza R. Sunderland, Unitarian, July.
 How Shall the Children be Educated? Mrs. Grayson, Table Talk, July.
 Hymn, Frederick B. Mott, Unitarian, July.
 Incompleteness, A Poem, Mary N. Robinson, Table Talk, July.
 Italian Old Masters, Filippino Lippi, with frontispiece engraved by T. Cole, W. J. Stillman, Century, July.
 Jefferson, Joseph, The Autobiography of, IX., with portraits, Joseph Jefferson, Century, July.
 Jesus, Different New Testament Views of, IV., Joseph Henry Crooker, Unitarian, July.
 July Jellies, E. H. B., Table Talk, July.
 Kentucky Blue-grass, A Taste of, Pictures by W. L. Maclean, John Burroughs, Century, July.
 Kitchen—Kind Folks, Louise E. Francis, Table Talk, July.
 Lake Mohonk, The Conference at, Unitarian, July.
 Land, A Single Tax upon, Edward Atkinson, Century, July.
 Land Values, A Single Tax on, Henry George, Century, July.
 Laryngeal and other Crises in Tales Dorsalis, A Contribution to the Pathology of the, Ira Van Gieson, M.D., Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease.
 Liberal Pulpit, Echoes from the, Unitarian, July.
 Little Venice, Picture and Headpiece by Mary Hallock Foote, Grace Denio Litchfield, Century, July.
 Locomotor Ataxia Associated with Nuclear Cranial Nerve Palsies and with Muscular Atrophies, A Case of, Frederick Peterson, M.D., Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease.
 London, The Dark and the Bright Sides of, I., J. T. Sunderland, Unitarian, July.
 Long Ago, The Dining-Room of, Tillie May Forney, Table Talk, July.
 Martha, The Wife of Washington, Rev. James Power Smith, D.D., Home-Maker, July.
 Memorial Day Cryptogram, Solution of, Table Talk, July.

Midsummer, A Poem, William Struthers, Table Talk, July.
 Midsummer Desserts, Annie Curd, Home-Maker, July.
 Modern Eclipse Problems, Prof. David P. Todd, Forum, July.
 Modern Poets, Maria Bower Chapin, Home-Maker, July.
 Muezzin, Clinton Scollard, Century, July.
 Newer West, The, Richard J. Hinton, Forum, July.
 New Menus for July, Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Table Talk, July.
 Night Watches, In the, Alice Wellington Rollins, Century, July.
 Old Testament Work in Berlin, Owen H. Gates, Ph.D., O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 One Upward Look Each Day, Unitarian, July.
 Open Ground, A Bit of, Jessie C. Glasier, Home-Maker, July.
 Palestine To-Day, VII., Cora Agnes Bennesson, Unitarian, July.
 Paul's Teaching Regarding the Person and Work of Christ in the Epistles of the Imprisonment (Colossians, Ephesians and Philipians), Suggestions for the Study of, Prof. Geo. B. Stevens, Ph.D., D.D., O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Peace Society, A Unitarian, Minister's, July.
 Perplexities That Canada Would Bring, A. R. Carman, Forum, July.
 Philadelphia Exchange for Woman's Work, Elizabeth Carpenter, Table Talk, July.
 Pink Luncheon, E. B. A., Table Talk, July.
 Provençal Pilgrimage, Pictures by Joseph Pennell, Harriet W. Preston, Century, July.
 Quarrel, After the (Poem), Kate Thorne, Home-Maker, July.
 Reason, The Reign of, Pictures by E. W. Kemble, Viola Roseboro, Century, July.
 Recipes from an old Virginia Cook Book, No. II., Preserves and Pickles, Virginia G. Sully, Home-Maker, July.
 Single Aim, The, Lily E. Walker, Home-Maker, July.
 Some Distinguished Men, The Appetites of, T. M. F., Table Talk, July.
 St. Bernard, The Madonna appearing to, by Filippino Lippi, Engraved by T. Cole, Frontispiece, Century, July.
 Summer—Summer Resorts, Felix S. Oswald, M.D., Home-Maker, July.
 "Symposium" on the Favorite Book of the Bible, I, George W. Cable, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Wm. H. Thompson, M.D., Rev. Edward G. Seldon, Pres. John A. Broadus, D.D., O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 Synopsis of Important Articles, O. and N. Test. Student, July.
 This Coming Summer, Annie Bailey Ormsbee, Home-Maker, July.
 Traumatic Neuro-Psychoses, Contribution to the Study of the, G. L. Walton, M. D., Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease.
 Unitarianism, III., E. A. Horton, Unitarian, July.
 Universalist Anniversaries, J. Coleman Adams, Unitarian, July.
 Unwise Economics, H. A. H., Home-Maker, July.
 Veto Power, a Defence of the, Edward C. Mason, Forum, July.
 Warm Weather Drinks, Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Table Talk, July.
 Western Conference Basis. A Proposition to place A. W. A. upon the, Unitarian, July.
 Witty Toasts, Carrie May Ashton, Table Talk, July.
 Women, Business Self-Reliance for, No. IV, Travelling, Harriet Cushman Wilkie, Home-Maker, July.
 World's Fair, Religion at the, Unitarian, July.
 Worship, III., W. M. Bicknell, Unitarian, July.

Books of the Week.

GERMANY.

Allgemeine Roman-Bibliothek. Ein Auswahl der besten Roman aller Völker. Engelhorn's. Engelhorn, Stuttgart.
 Augusta Kaiserin-Königin, Ein Lebensbild. Aus ihrem Nachlasse herausg. u. ergänzt v. Wilh. Johnson. Ludovika Heseckel. Böhme Nachfolger, Leipzig.
 Arbeitslohn u. Arbeitszeit. Maurice Rhold Stern. Eine Gedenkschrift zur Erinnerung an den 1sten May 1890. Verlags Magazin, Zurich.
 Ausbau, der innere. Cremer u. Wolfenstein. Sammlung ausgeführter Arbeiten f. Maurer, Tischler Zimmerer, Schlosser mit besondere Berücksicht der in den Werken v. Hugo Licht Archetectur Berlins, etc., etc. Wasmuth, Berlin.
 Balt. Provinzen Russlands. Vergangenheit u. Gegenwart der e. verlassener. Brudenstamm Deubner, Berlin.
 Bilder u. Lieder. 2 veränd. u. vermehrt. Aufl. Yttingst & Co., Weimar.
 Bürgertum, das, über die soziale Frage v. * * * Scippel, Hamburg.
 Courantes Météoriques, sur les propriétés important des. Th Bridichin, Voss. Sort, Leipzig.
 Deutsch ost. Afrika. Karte v. Ungd, Usegua ü Süd Usambo. L. Friederichsen. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg.
 Deutschen Wissens u. Wirkens, zwei Worte zur bleibende Ehrenrettung. Carl Reauleaux xi. 112 S. mit Illustr. Kellerer, München.
 Eifel der, das Kyllthal in der. Ein wanderbuch mit Federzeichngn v. Verfasser. 87 S. mit 1 Karte Plaum geb. Prüm.
 Elektrotechnische Bibliothek, 3 u. 4 Band. (XVI. 320 S. m 98 Abbeldgu.) Hartleben, Wien.
 Erlebnisse u. Erfahrungen e. alter Arbeiter-freundes von W. F. 32 S. F. Luckhardt, Berlin.
 Felddienst-Spiel als Lehrbehelf f. den Anschauungsunterricht in den Mannschafte u. Unteroffiziers-Schulen. 55 S. mit 6 Fig. Helwing's Verl, Hannover.
 Festungen u. Festungskampf, Hauptm F. M. v. Donat. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin.

Geschwister, ein Trauerspiel Rud. Bütz 8 108 S. Thümler, Werdan.
Heidenthum, das in der Römischen Kirche-Bilder aus dem religiösen u. sittl. Leben Südtaliens. Th. Trede 2 Tl. (III. 397 S.) F. A. Perthes, Gotha.
Heilmittel, das einzige gründliche, gegen das social-demokratische Uebel, Ibeken Einbeck.
Herrgottschnitzner der von Ammergau Eine Hochlandsgeschichte. Mit 60 Illust. von Hugo Engl. 8. 188 S. Bonz & Co., Stuttgart.
Indianen die, und ihr Freund. David Zeisberger. H. Rohmer Bertelsman, Gutersloh.
Lieder u. Gedichte, Conimor. 2 verm. Aufl. 8 vo. VIII., 176 S. Grieben, Leipzig.
Minne u. Trutz-Lieder v. Arminius. Berchta Verlags Magazin, Zurich.
Seele die, d. Menschen. Eine Gemeinssch. Darstellg. der Menschh. Seelenkraft. Dr. Th. Reishaus. Alberti, Hanan.
Technischen Künste, Geschichte der Bruno Bucher. 3 Bd. S. 337-400 m Illust. Union. Stuttgart.
Thierreichs, Klassen u. Ordnungen d wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort u. Bild. Dr. H. G. Bronn's. 2 Bd. 3 Abthl. Echinoderm. Beart v Prof. Dr. H. Ludwig. C. F. Winter, Leipzig.
Versammlung Deutsche Fürmänner Zu Dresden. Bericht über die. Springer, Berlin.
Westefel die. Ein Wanderbuch mit Federzeichngn. v. Verf. Herm. Rehm Plaum geb. Prüm.

FRENCH.

Anatomie générale. See Cours.
Atlas de médecine legale. Prof. Adolphe Lesser de Breslau. Traduit par le docteur L. Hahn. Grand in—8vo, vii—152 p. 18 planches en couleur. G. Masson, Paris.
Augier, Emile. See Théâtre.
Carnivores Américains (Les). M. H. Brezol. In—8vo, 7 p. Cerf et fils, Paris.
Congrès international des accidents du travail à l'Exposition universelle internationale de 1889. T. 2. E. Gruner. Grand in—8vo, 477 p. Baudry et Cie, Paris.
Conspiration (La) du Général Malet. Drame historique en cinq actes et un prologue. L. Augé de Lassus, d'Horville et George Richard. In—16mo, 98 p. Cerf, Paris.
Cours élémentaire d'anatomie générale. S. Arloing. Grand in—8vo, 458 p. Avec 388 figures dans le texte. Houzeau, Paris.
Dominicaine province de France. See Etudes.
Elevages d'oiseaux exotiques à Angoulême en 1889. M. A. Delaurer, aîné. In—8vo, 10 p. Cerf et fils, Paris.
Etudes historiques sur la province dominicaine de France. Le Rev. Père Marie-Dominique Chapotin. In—8vo, xxxi—361 p. Lechevalier, Paris.
Excursions chez les peuples étranges. Causeries ethnographiques. Le docteur F. Delisle. In—4to, vi—75 p. Illustrations en couleurs. Crété, Paris.
Expérience mutualiste d'enseignement professionnel au Havre. Emile-Edmond Delivet. In—8vo, 63 p. Imp. du Journal du Havre, Havre.
Faune de la France. Insectes orthoptères. A. Finot. Grand in—8vo, 323 pages et planches. Deyrolle, Paris.
Histoire de la peinture décorative. A. de Champeaux. Grand in—8vo, viii—360 p. 73 gravures. Crété, Paris.
L'Acropole, de Suse, d'après les fouilles exécutées en 1884, 1885, 1886, sous les auspices du Musée du Louvre. Marcel Dieulafoy. Grand in—4to, 119 p. 47 gravures. Hachette et Cie, Paris.
Machines à écrire (Les). F. Drouin. In—8vo, 64 p. avec gravures. Mendel, Paris.
Maillefer, Jean. See Mémoires.
Médecine legale. See Atlas.
Mémoires de Jean Maillefer, marchand bourgeois de Reims (1611-1684). Henri Jadart. In—8vo, xxxi—376 p. Picard, Paris.
Oiseaux exotiques. See Elevages.
Peinture décorative. See Histoire.
Petit frère. Marie des Bosguérard. Aquarelles de H. Lemar. Grand in—8vo, 31 p. Guérin, Paris.
Régicides (Les) dans l'histoire et dans le présent, étude medico-psychologique. Le docteur Emanuel Regus. In—8vo, 99 p. Avec 20 portraits. Masson, Paris.
Revue générale des courses au trot. Le Trotting-Club de Paris. A. Frømer. In—4to, 56 p. Avec gravures et portraits. Quantin, Paris.
Songe de Tiennette (Le). Eudoxie Dupuis. In—8vo, 94 p. Illustrations. Delagrave, Paris.
Suse. See L'Acropole de.
Théâtre contemporain. Les Moralistes: Emile Augier. J. Gahier. In—8vo, 40 p. Mellinet et Cie, Nantes.
Tour Eiffel et de la destination humanitaire, sociale et religieuse qui serait à lui attribuer. J. F. Février. In—8vo, 21 p. Levé, Paris.
Violoureux et Jeux d'instruments à Evreux (Les). Alph. Chassant. In—32mo, 22 p. Hérissay, Evreux.
Volontaire de 1815 (Le). Roman. G. Le Faure. In—18mo, Jésus, 432 p. Firmin, Didot et Cie, Paris.

ENGLISH.

Unsoundness of Mind, Treatise on. J. W. H. Williams. Demy 8vo, 78. 6d. Clowes.
Waldmeier (Theophilus) Missionary, His Autobiography. 8vo, 28. Partridge.
Wales (North Wales and Aberystwyth), Gossiping Guide to. A. Roberts and E. Woodfall. Pop. edit. with maps and illus. 12mo, 18. Simpkin.
With Fire and Sword: An Historical Novel of Poland and Russia. H. K. Siem Kiewics. Translat. from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Cr. 8vo, 108. 6d. Low.
Wordsworth (W.), Birthday Texts and other Passages from. 32mo (Edinburgh Nimmo), 18. Simpkin.
Yorkshire Oddities, Incidents and Strange Events. S. Baring Gould. New and Revised edit. Post 8vo, 68. Methuen.

Current Events.

Wednesday, July 2d.

The House passed the Lodge Federal Election Bill by a vote of 155 to 149. . . . The President sent a message to Congress urging the adoption of measures to facilitate the Postal and Cable communications between the U. S. and the ports of Central and South America. . . . Penna. Democratic Convention at Scranton nominated ex-Governor Pattison for Gov. and Chauncey F. Black for Lieutenant-Gov. . . . The Maine Democratic Convention at Augusta nominated Wm. P. Thompson for Gov. . . . Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Haverhill, Mass. . . . Dr. MacArthur, of N. Y. City, spoke at the Northfield College Conference. . . . J. Edward Simmons resigned the Presidency of the Board of Education (N. Y. City). Dr. Hunt elected.

Mr. Duncan, Gladstonian, elected to Parliament from Barrow. . . . All the Powers represented at the anti-Slavery Conference at Berlin, excepting Holland, signed the General Act. . . . Eyraud confessed the murder of Notary Gouffé. . . . The Pope gave a private audience to the Bishop of Sacramento. . . . Guatemalan Minister at Mexico received telegram that Pres. Menendez, of San Salvador, was assassinated.

Thursday, July 3d.

The President nominated to the Senate Adam E. King, of Maryland, as Consul-General at Paris. . . . The President signed the Idaho Admission Bill. . . . Annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Portland, Me. . . . Reunion of Confederate veterans at Chattanooga. . . . Monuments to 145th and 93d New York Regiments dedicated at Gettysburg. . . . Chauncey M. Depew sails for Europe.

The Liberal Ministry of Spain under Premier Sagasta resigns. . . . King Oscar nominates Conrad Cederkrantz, of Stockholm, as Chief Justice of Samoa. . . . The Royal Geographical Society of London gave a banquet to Stanley.

Friday, July 4th.

Independence Day celebration at Woodstock, Conn. . . . The Day generally observed throughout the Country. . . . Judge Hillin gave a reception at Woodlawn Park, Saratoga. . . . Dedication of monument by 54th N. Y. at Gettysburg. . . . Laying the corner-stone of the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Sciences at St. Johnsbury, Vt. . . . National Council of Education began its sessions at St. Paul, Minn. . . . Beverly Tucker, nephew of Jno. Randolph, died at Richmond, Va. . . . 100th anniversary of the Settlement of Morristown, Vt. . . . The Rev. Dr. Atwell, of Toledo, accepted the Bishopric of West Missouri Diocese, with residence at Kansas City.

Minister Phelps spoke at a banquet given by the American Riflemen at Berlin. . . . Minister Reid presented a flag (the gift of President Harrison) to the American Art Students' Association at Paris. . . . Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords the signing of the Anglo-German Agreement. . . . In the House of Commons a petition was presented from 15,000 inhabitants of Newfoundland in reference to the Fishery troubles. . . . Trial of Nihilists in Paris.

Saturday, July 5th.

Soldier's and Sailor's Monument unveiled at Sterling, Ill. . . . The 9th Regiment (N. Y.) arrive at the State Camp at Peekskill. . . . Severe storms in New Jersey and the Ohio Valley. . . . P. T. Barnum celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birthday at Sea Side Park, Bridgeport, Conn. . . . Chautauqua University formally opened. . . . "School of Temperance Methods," under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of New Jersey, at Ocean Grove. . . . Prof Bishop of Miami University died at Oxford, Ohio.

New Spanish Cabinet formed, Senor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister. . . . Six Nihilists convicted at Paris sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Sunday, July 6th.

Troop A reached the State Camp at Peekskill. . . . Count Sala of the French Legation met with a severe accident. . . . Army and Navy-Day celebrated in the Old John Street Prot. Epis. Church. . . . President Harrison at Cape May.

The German Federal Rifle Meeting at Berlin: American Riflemen have the place of honor in the procession. . . . The Cholera has increased in Valencia, Spain. . . . The Pope confirms Archbishop Corrigan's action in regard to Dr. Burtzell.

Monday, July 7th.

The Federal Election Bill introduced into the Senate. . . . Stevenson Archer, Maryland's defaulting State Treasurer, sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. . . . Severe gales at Fargo, N. D., with loss of life. . . . Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana, vetoed the Lottery Bill. . . . American Institute of Instruction and State Teachers' Association met at Saratoga. . . . Adj. Gen. Porter issues an order prohibiting liquor selling near the State Camp. . . . An Architectural Library founded and endowed by Samuel P. Avery for Columbia College. . . . President Gates of Rutgers offered the Presidency of Oberlin.

Emperor William arrives at Christiansand; the Emperor is ill. . . . Canon Liddon seriously ill. . . . Col. Martinović, cousin of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, murdered in the market place at Cetinje.

Tuesday, July 8th.

In the Senate eulogies pronounced upon S. S. Cox by Messrs. Hiscock, Voorhees, Sherman, Vest and Evarts. . . . The hottest day since 1876; in New York City the thermometer registered 101 in the shade; many cases of sunstroke. . . . Plattsburg, N. Y., swept by a tornado. . . . 2,000 locked-out cloak-makers parade in N. Y. City. . . . Fifty school-teachers, principally from the New England States, sail for Europe. . . . The Supreme Lodge K. of P. of the World opens its Biennial session in Milwaukee. . . . The Louisiana House of Representatives passed the Lottery Bill over the Governor's veto.

Lord Rosebury resigned from the London County Council. . . . The Independent New York Shooting Corps visit Bismarck, and receive a hearty welcome. . . . Turkey demands the fixing a date for the British evacuation of Egypt. . . . The Mayor of Sheffield, Eng., issues a call for a meeting to protest against the McKinley Bill. . . . The London police trouble ended; two policemen imprisoned. . . . Financial panic in Montevideo, Uruguay. . . . Dr. Peters, the German explorer, reaches the coast from the interior of Africa.

Wednesday, July 9th.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Lieut.-Col. Batchelder as Quartermaster-General of the Army. . . . Hurricane swept over the State of Maine. . . . Gen. Clinton B. Fisk died in N. Y. City. . . . Annual Convention of State University at Albany. . . . Labor Strikes in several places. . . . Eighty firms in N. Y. City give notice to a thousand Clothing Cutters that they will be locked out on Saturday.

Terrific hurricane at Muscat, Arabia; 700 persons killed. . . . Strike of Letter-carriers in London. . . . The Premier of Belgium introduced the Congo State Bill in the Chamber of Representatives. . . . Emperor William arrived at Bergen, Norway. . . . Banquet at the Metropole Hotel, London, to Mr. E. B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of N. Y. City.